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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,601—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. COROMANDEL	7,052	C. D. Bennett	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	[illegible]	A. L. Valentin	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	22nd Aug., 1902

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saigon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy.	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,000	——	15th July, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	"	907-8	" 550

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
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Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

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containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

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SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
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If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Foetid Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

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MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
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To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
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EXCELLENCE
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THAT IS WHY
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ARE THE LEADING
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AND ENJOY A LARGER
SALE THAN ANY OTHER
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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (London).

LOCAL PRACTICAL EXAMINATION,
Under Dr. W. CRESE, Mus. Doc. (Oxon)

CANDIDATES who intend ENTERING for the next EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL MUSIC should send fees, together with their forms filled in, to the Undersigned, before next mail.

SEYMOUR DOVE,
Local Secretary,
40, Medows St.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN WOLLASTON F ITCHLEY, M.S.A., F.S.I., F.R.G.S., and Mem. San. Inst., has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in the FIRM of GOSTLING & MORRIS, as and from the 1st of July 1902. The Name of the Firm thereafter will be

GOSTLING, MORRIS & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1902.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE is OPENED at 71, NAGDEVI ST., MANDVI, and will be known as "BOMBAY MANDVI".

From 1st July, 1902, the Telegraph Branch of the Mandvi combined Post and Telegraph Office will be CLOSED.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE is also opened at 162 Kalkadevi Road, Market, and will be known as "BOMBAY KALBADEVI."

From 1st July, 1902, the Telegraph Branch of the Kalbadevi combined Post and Telegraph Office will be CLOSED.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Officer in Charge, Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 29th June, 1902.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs.	200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	"	220	"
GLOBE	"	175	"
AMERICAN	"	120	"
DUNLOP COVER	"	19	"
DUNLOP airtube with valve	"	7	"

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

VATCHA BROS.

BOMBAY: 572 GIRGAUM,
41, MEADOW ST. FORT.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram, Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homoeopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homoeopathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLONI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 15 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Shares advertised to take place on Thursday, the 3rd instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Rahim Janool Abedin and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Vanna Ameer Shaikh Woodmanalli Taragon Nagoor Mira and Myla Kadur Lalbhoy, trading in the name of Shaikh Woodmanalli Taragon Nagoor Mira, under an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 16th February 1900, the following property:—

All that piece of land together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Dharavi Road, at Dharavi, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 13, New No. 16502, New Survey Nos. 2337 1-338 2339, containing by admeasurement 3,168 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6341 and 6722, street Nos. 239 and 611 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the property of Syed Mahomed Bokhari, on the West by the property of Haji Mahomed Aba, on the North by the road leading from Mahim to Dharavi, and on the South by the property of Peerbhoy Damji, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied and used by the mortgagors as a tannery factory together with all buildings, chawls, tannery, machinery, erections, tubs, tannery implements and pits standing and being thereon.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted circular brougham.
1 handsome strong vict ria with removable coach-box.
1 dea olive grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome bay waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 pair C. B. Grey horses, 14-2, 8 years, both go in single harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier glasses in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 21 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 18 and 21 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash" and others, a large size drawing room Brussels carpet, large and small size soils marble statues, and pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand argand playing brass music trumpets, clarionets, flutes, &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted brougham by "Lawrie and Marner", hanging globe and kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART II.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "267 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FRIDAY'S "ENGLISH MAIL" will contain a PHOTO of BANQUET to INDIAN PRINCES at Hotel Metropole, London, Ans. 2 everywhere.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at ly offered by them to the Public until further notice.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years, Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older date than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to number available. Reference charge one rupee.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Police Station, Dadur, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Guns, revolvers, rubber tyred wheel victoria and dog cart, Grey Arab horse, 3 sets single harness, gent's saddle, gent's bicycle, gent's tricycle, books, large size coocking stove, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets etc., the property of LEE SMITH Esq., Superintendent of Police.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bhagwandas Narsi, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Kesserbai, widow and administratrix of the late Thucker Mohanjee Nanjee, in persuance of the power the sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of July, 1899, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Ramjee Shewjee of the other part, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 567 and seven-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the south by Baroda Street, on the east partly by a godown and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the west by Argyle Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Mohanjee Nanjee, deceased, and are now in the occupation of his widow and administratrix, Bai Kesserbai, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Madhavji Virji, Solicitor for the Transferee of the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Bombay, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla of Poona, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1894, all that the four-elevenths share of the said Ardeshir Hormusjee Tadivalla, in the following properties situate at Poona:—

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES.

In Poona Division within the limits of the Sub-registrar of Havali, the following property:—

1. In Poona Camp, Sholapur Bazar, house No. 178, upper-storied like a bungalow, bounded as follows:—On the east Public Road passing to north south, on the west house of Tribhowan Pitamber, on the north a Public Road passing from Bhawani Peith to Gadapsar and on the south Khudawasla Canal and all the ground comprised herein from front to back.

GROUND IN NISBAT MALI.

2. Prut Nos. 72, 73, 74, the length of these numbers from north to south being 3550 and its breadth east by west on the south end being 233 feet and on the north on the river side end 356 feet. It is bounded as follows:—On the east the Road built by the deceased Hormusjee Tadivala as his private property in these numbers and the ground purchased by him from Kashiba Subhanji Bhagat Mali and the ground of Tyabali Bhory, on the west Purbatey and Dholey and Purbatey and Chowgholeys ground on the North river and on the south Railway compound wall and road, from the land described as above a portion is sold to Ludha Ebrahim length of which is from north to south 545 feet and has compound walls on both the ends, deducting that in the remaining 3005 feet the deceased Hormusjee Franji Tadivala has built bungalows Nos. 111, 113, 114 and 115 and the rest of the ground is open ground in various parts. Out of these bunglows the deceased Hormusjee used to live in No. 111 (bungalow) and in the compound of that bungalow there is a small bungalow and out of this compound in the open ground, on the north-west corner the deceased had given to Kasiba Dugarmali and Kasiba Bhagat Mali to build houses, that ground belonged to the deceased but the building alone is theirs and for that the deceased had got agreements written from them.

3. On the east of these numbers on the other side of the road the ground Prut No. 75. Out of this Mosi Silkay and Bhori and Kasiba Bhagat had sold to the said deceased ground which is from north to south 2700 feet long and east to west on the south end 92 feet and on the north end 110 feet wide.

4. About the land of Tyabali Bhori it is bounded on the east by the lands of Govinda Kokania and Matharaba Ludkat, on the west land of the said deceased described above and bungalows on the other end the abovementioned bungalow and road, on the north ground of Tyabali Bhori and at, ground purchased by the said deceased from Raghu Lad as and on the south Government road. In the ground, some above are the bungalows Nos. 117-118, built fee Sorab ground is open and in which the deceased Horg bungalow fee Tadivala has laid foundation of buildi south end are and the remaining ground at the north cultivate and in open in which the said deceased used Shawl has No. 115. which a chawl for servants is built which ground (which

5. Prut ground, Prut No. 75, out and the deceased had are) situated on the north of this and whose length from purchased from Raghu Ludkat breadth from east to west north to south is 890 feet and on the east by the land is 10 feet and it is bounded west by the land of Tyabali of Matharaba Ludkat, on of the said deceased and on the Bhori, on the south grey man other land that was bought is north river. From option of the lands belonging to the included in the d lands and bungalows.

abovementioned No. 82, it is bounded on the east by Shunker Pandurang, on the west bungalow of Davil Sassoon, Ruby Hall, on the north Dhoby's ground, on the south road passing from east to west. In this ground on the south Nos. 122 and 123 are built.

6. Prut Hand ground, on the west bungalow of Davil Sassoon, the Ruby Hall, on the north Dhoby's ground, bungalow put land Sonar Patty, it is bounded on the east by the

7. of Hari Ranoji Proklay, purchased by Baoisgir, on the last ground of Shunker Pandurang, on the north Race Course (old), on the south road passing from east to west, Its length from east to west on the south end 68 feet and on the north end 56 feet and the length from the north to the south on the east side being 330 feet, and on the west side 366 feet, in which bungalow No. 125 is built.

8. Prut No. 86, the ground is bounded on the east, west and south sides by the bungalows of David Sassoon, on the north road. A triangular land (bounded as above) with upper storey bungalow with a well which is given in charity since a very long time, to a Dharamsala.

NISBAT MUNGARI PROPERTY (IN THIS LIMIT).

9. Land out of the Prut No. 17, bounded on the east by the boundary of Mali (Nisbat), on the west by Prutbandy No. 16, on the north by Railway wall of the north, and on the south road from Bombay Office to Ghorpady, the land as described above being mine, out of this for Railway and Government use for road making ground is taken up which is to be deducted and in the remaining ground the deceased had built 26 stalls (stables) a bungalow, a chawl, a school, are built and now in that ground on the south side is a bungalow and the rest of the ground is open, besides this as stated above the rest of the ground is taken up by Government.

10. In Mouze Kondvay gaow land purchased to build a road leading to the Parsee Tower of Silence Prut Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114, are the lands purchased, and in that the road is built, and on the sides of the road there are grounds that is given in charity, which is given in charge of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Hosung Dustoor Jamaspji.

In Poona Division in the limit of Sub-registrar of taluka Maval the following is the land:—

11. In Mouze Tungarli, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in this village near Lanoli Railway station, a land was taken from Dagdugir and Dhondgir by Mr. Robert on a perpetual lease which has No. 89 which is up to the hillock, that land was given to the deceased as a present by Mr. Robert, at the time of his departure to England.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, Attorneys, for the mortgagees at their office, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD ON THE JUNCTION OF GRANT AND FALKLAND ROADS.

Under instructions from Mrs. Maria Thereza de Lima, the Administratrix de-bonis-non, with the will annexed of the late Anthony George de Ga, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, 1902, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground assessed under Act VI of 1851 together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon (other than the zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2037), situate, lying, and being at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,020 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors old Nos. 156 and 412, new Nos. 13662 and 13911, old Survey Nos. and new survey No. 7377, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward No. 2,409 (3) and 2401, street Nos 318A and 320, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the 10th Khetwady lane on or towards the west by the property of Anthony Geogo de Ga, Junior, on or towards the north by Grant Road, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Anthony George de Ga, Junior, and partly by the property of Ardeshir Bomanjee Cursetjee Dubash, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor. The said zinc-roofed shop or tavern assessed under Municipal Ward No. 2,037 belongs to one Goolbai and the land on which the said zinc-roofed shop or tavern stands is being sold. The said land was leased to the said Goolbai by an indenture dated 8th December 1892 for 5 years from 1st January 1893, and under the said lease at the expiration of the term the said shop was to have been forthwith removed by the said Goolbai with power to the lessor to remove the same in default of removal by the said Goolbai. The term of the lease has expired and the said Goolbai is in mere monthly tenant of the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dapuntary and Ferreira, Solicitors for the vendor, or the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1902.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
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4 per cent. per annum.

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9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANKS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5008
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Letters payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 3,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent, per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1	Prize	... ...	1,000
1	Do.	... ...	500
1	Do.	... ...	250
2	Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2	Do. " 100 "	... ...	200
2	Do. " 75 "	... ...	150
4	Do. " 50 "	... ...	200
10	Do. " 25 "	... ...	250
100	Do. " 10 "	... ...	1,000
200	Do. " 5 "	... ...	1,000
200	Do. " 1 "	... ...	200
523	Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES.

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,

Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.

Ladies admitted.

F. D. MASTER, B.A.

WANTED

CONTRACTOR for CUTTING and RAISING COAL at MOHPANI MINES 6,000 to 7,000 tons per month from 1st January, 1903, contractor must be able to import 300 trained Coal Cutters who could be housed in November and December, 1902.

Apply to the AGENT and MANAGER,
Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Ld..
Mohpani Mines, C.P.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, AT MODERATE PRICES.

GOOD COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS fit for Offices, Shops, Residences, facing Main Roads in the Fort, Chawls and other Buildings, near Crawford Market, on Falkland Road, Girgaon Road, New Wadi, Mandavi, Camballa Hill, Ripon Road, Suparibag Road, &c., fetching good Rent.

VACANT BUILDING PLOTS at Byculla, Mazagon, Curry Road, Dadar, Ghat Kooper, and Kalyan, Railway Stations.

PROPERTIES.—Gardens and other Lands with or without Bungalows, at Matheran, Kalyan, Thana, Poona, Ulwa and other places, Inam Villages in Panvel and other Talookas.

For Plans and Particulars, apply to

RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
Office.—No. 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Residence.—Girgaon Road, near Borbhat Lane.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	0
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel E. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ..	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	8

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Mapstone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and Others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ......£96 11-16 = + 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes ......£101 3-4 = + 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......£109 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £64 1-2 = − 1-4
Bar Silver in London .... 24 1-4 = − 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 1-8 = − 1-16
Do. New York ...... 52 1-2 = − 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·18 1-2 = − 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London ......20·46 1-2 = unchanged
Do. New York .... 4·87 3-4 = do.
Discount. Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
3 months at. Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 7-8 " = + 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-4 " = unchanged
Amount paid into Bank of England about £125,000.
Metals &c., unchanged, except Copper Braziers' £67.

Rapeseed, Brown, 37 1-4, June-July sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed, 57, June-July sellers. Tone quiet.

Shipping arrivals—"Torridge," "Ville de Mitz."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quite. Total sales, 8,000. Spot 4 31-32—1-32. Sold on speculation and for export, 1,000. Imports, 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·49	4·47	4·46	4·28
−4	−4	−4	−6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·21	4·18	4·16	4·16
−6	−5	−6	−6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 Bales.
" Last year	7,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
" Continent	6,000 "
"Mid-Uplands	9 1-4
Futures, month of July	8·80 plus 12
Do. do. Dec.	7·71 plus 1
Coffee	5 1-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 plus 1-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·92 plus 8
Do. Dec.	7·55 plus 1

Closing tone of futures, steady.
Cotton Total visible supply 2,090,000
of which is East Indian.. 147,000
quantity in sight............ 10,000,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 30th June, 1902 :—

Cotton	2,708 bales.
Wheat	32,925 cwts.
Linseed	6,422 "
Rapeseed	7,379 "
Gingellyseed	779 "
Poppyseed	2,457 "
Groundnuts	151 "
Castorseed	5,960 "
Rice	4,257 "
Myrabollams	478 "
Cottonseed	3,710 "

Exports of Gold Bars to London, per s. s. Egypt, Rs. 8,89,417.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			...	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do		do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do		do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do		do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		128
Shanghai	30	"	"	169 1-2
Japan	30	"	"	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash.......................... 96
1st Settlement 96

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS,—
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 10 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward } 6 15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward } 7 8
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready } Forward } 8 10 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } ... ... 27 12 to 28.

Liverpool opening telegram
Opening tone...................quiet.
Estimated Sales...................8000
Total imports......................2000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·48	4·49	4·29	4·21
plus 1	......	plus 1	......
Nov. Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4·15	4·17	4·16	
......	plus 1	......	

COTTON.—The Market is quiet so far as the enquiry from buyers is concerned, but sellers maintain their quotations for spot holdings. The reports from the Berars and Khandeish are more encouraging regarding the rains received in those districts. The Satta market is a shade easier.

Bengals F. G. .... Rs. 170,171 25 Jany. 1903
Broach M. G. good .... " 214,215 25 March 1903

SHARES.—Steady
Manackjee Petit Mills............ Rs. 1,582 1-2
Bank of Bombay .... " 1,250
Tapty Valley Railway .... " 422 1-2

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................. 96 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes........................ 101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan............ 109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Papers........................ 64 1-2
Bar Silver...................................... 24 1-4
The sum of about £ 125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th June 1902, as compared with the statement of 17th June 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	June 17. Rs.	A.	P.	June 24. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,11,01,164	13	0	1,73,20,184	6	1
Other Deposits, &c.	7,40,50,735	13	11	7,39,49,912	14	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,81,914	10	5	4,80,174	5	5
Sundries	23,11,460	3	9	23,12,017	6	11
Rs.	12,87,51,275	8	1	12,50,62,589	1	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government securities	1,33,47,731	0	0	1,38,91,487	0	6
Other authorised Investment	66,53,101	0	0	66,59,891	0	6
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,72,60,500	11	9	2,59,76,779	15	9
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,59,9·,240	8	1	1,56,37,861	5	6
Bills discounted, &c.	2,54,19,566	4	11	2,30,85,366	15	5
Balances with other Banks.	14,25,722	4	2	5,20,955	1	8
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	16,29,919	1	3	16,32,177	4	11
Stamps	13,575	15	11	13,477	4	3
Sundries	8,04,782	5	2	8,03,467	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,95,84,139	0	2	1,97,38,997	9	7
Do. at Branches	1,65,08,727	4	8	1,70,72,127	15	9
Rs.	12,87,51,275	8	1	12,50,62,589	1	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	32,72,463	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,11,517	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,00,823	Dec.
Post Bills	1,98,559	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,20,546	Inc.
Loans	13,89,721	Dec
Accounts of Credit	3,60,349	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	23,34,260	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	1,54,558	Inc.
Cash at Branches	5,63,400	Inc.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAUTLEY—June 26, at Lake View Hotel, Bhim Tal, the wife of J B Cautley, Esq. R A M C, of a daughter.

GWYTHER—June 17, at Laheria Serai, Darbhanga, the wife of Captain A Gwyther, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

JAMESON—June 23, the wife of John Lewis Jameson, Sub-Divisional Officer, Colaba Military Works Services, of a son.

DEATHS.

BANAJI—June 30, at Bombay, Limji Maneckji Banaji, father of Jiji hoy Limji Banaji. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 8 a.m., at his residence, Bhurda Building, Dhunji Street, Grant Road.

HOLT—June 21, at Bhagalpore, from the effect sustained in falling off his brake at Colgong, Robert Stanley Holt' Guard, E I Railway, Sahebgunge. aged 30 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Always uniform Always good.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 8-30m., 8-6a. Low water, 1-33m., 2-12a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Medical Union, Apollo Bunder, 5-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football Matches.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—As the Colaba Range is required on Saturday, the 5th instant, for other purposes, the next shoot of the Bombay Rifle Club will be on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 3-30 to 5-30 p. m. Ranges according as the tide may suit.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June was 4,523 ; the daily average being 151 ; new admissions 966 ; Parsees 584 ; Hindoos 2,365 ; Mahomedans 1,262 ; Christians 315 ; 52 Children were vaccinated this month.

WASHED ASHORE.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, was, found lying on the Chowpatty foreshore on Monday. The body was not dressed and there was a small gold ornament set with three small pearls in the right ear. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, on the body of the deceased, the jury returned an open verdict.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden and articles for Egypt and Europe specially marked for transmission per extra s. s. Salazie will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Thursday, the 3rd inst.—Mails for Ibo Chinde Darasalam, Zanzibar, Jamu, Mombassa, Beira, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on the 3rd inst. -Mails for Seychelles via Tuticorin per extra s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.

ACCIDENT TO A GUNNER.—Lewis Almeida, a Eurasian, aged twenty-four years, residing at Oomercarry, and employed as a gunner on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Chandwara, met with an accident on Monday afternoon on board the vessel. It appears that he was walking along the main deck on the starboard side of the steamer, when his attention was drawn to a number of coolies working in rear of him and on turning round he accidentally fell into a coal bunker. He received a wound one inch long on the back of the head, and sprained his right ankle. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained.

DEATH OF MR. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE BANAJEE.—The death took place on Monday at his residence at Grant Road, of Mr. Limjee Manockjee Banajee who at one time was a leading Parsi citizen. His generous nature and kindly disposition had in the days of his prosperity, made him esteemed and respected in all classes of the community. In the early fifties, he started in life with a capital of some twenty lakhs of Rupees. He was a director of the Bank of Bombay and of about ten joint stock companies, and was closely connected with Messrs. Lekie and Company, merchants, as their guarantee-broker. Having sustained reverses in trade in the share mania times, he led a wholly retired life.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Rahibai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty, the wife of Rao Haibate. The deceased was a mendicant singer and lived with her husband in 4th Lane, Khetwady. On Sunday last she asked her husband for Rs. 5 which she wanted to send to her mother at Nasik. He refused and a quarrel took place between them. They abused each other and the woman went to bed without taking her meals. The next morning she went to an opium shop at Null Bazaar and purchased one tola of opium from the man in charge of the shop, saying that she wanted to send it to her native country. The same evening she was found unconscious in her room by her husband and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently. A verdict of suicide was returned.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE PARSI SANITARIUM.—A meeting of subscribers to the Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee Parsee Sanitarium was held at the Bai Bhikhaijee Bengali School on Monday evening, Mr. R. R Cama presiding. The draft trust deed, which had been prepared by the Secretary Mr. Furdoonjee Manockjee Kanga, solicitor, was, after some discussion, adopted. The committee had, by their zeal and assiduity, raised an original fund of Rs. 2,8000 to Rs. 48,000, which entitled them to thanks. The sanitarium is located at Deolali and, is intended for the benefit of Parsis 'suffering from phthisis. Four, blocks have been built upon the lands for the sanitarium, which would accommodate eight patients and their custodians. Government had exempted the institution from the payment of certain taxes, for which thanks were tendered to them. The sanitarium will be open in August next. Thanks were voted to the committee and the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Constable Stenson charged Ismail Arabi, a watchmaker, with rescuing a prisoner from police custody. The evidence showed that on the night of the 25th ultimo, policeman No. 1079B, arrested two men for being drunk and disorderly at Jail Road and was taking them to the Pydhownee Police Station, when accused, who was also drunk, came from behind and tripped the policeman, who fell down. The prisoners thus rescued, decamped. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30 or in default ordered him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused, was further charged before the same Magistrate with criminal breach of trust in respect of a musical time-piece, a watch, an oil-stove, two lamps, &c., belonging to three different persons. The accused, it appears, was entrusted with the articles to repair. Instead of repairing and returning them to their owners, he pledged them with Marwaris. He was sentenced to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGEROUS LEVEL CROSSING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Ibrahim Fatad, a hack victoria driver was prosecuted by Inspector Stensil on a charge of rash and negligent act in that he drove his vehicle across the Frere Road crossing against signals from the G.I.P. Railway, on the 25th May. The evidence showed that an engine and wagons were proceeding at a slow pace preceded by a railway porter who rang a bell as a warning to passers-by. The accused deliberately drove in front of the engine, which upset the victoria, sent the driver flying in the air, and threw out a European, who was in the carriage. The victoria was badly damaged, but the driver and the European occupant escaped serious injury. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the company should have a gate near the place where the accident occurred in order to control the vehicular and other traffic passing that way. It was fortunate that the shunting was stopped, when the accused attempted to pass out thinking there was little danger in doing so. But if the shunting was suddenly resumed and the victoria was overturned, the blame rested on the company and not on the accused, whose conduct could not be characterized as rash or negligent. The accused was discharged. But the Magistrate added he (accused) might, if he chose, sue the Railway Company in the Civil Court for damage to his vehicle.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THERE was rain in all the affected districts and Native States. In the Bombay Presidency during week ending 21st June. The fall ranged from one to four inches in five Talukas of Poona, four of Broach, two of Nasik, one of Kaira, and Bijapur and in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, and Miraj (junior) ; it was below an inch elsewhere. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere for sowing. The prices of food-grains rose in the Gujarat Districts, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona Khandesh Bijapur, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Jamkhandi ; elsewhere they fell.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 21,471 persons relieved compared with the numbers for the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report	Inc.	Dec.
Works	173,768	150,278	....	23,490
Dependants	19,624	18,614	....	1,010
Gratuitously relieved in poor-house and villages	68,864	71,893	3,029	....
Total...	262,256	240,785	......	Net21,47

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows :—

Increase.		Decrease	
Sholapur	411	Ahmedabad.	7,390
Belgaum	213	Panch Mahals	6,753
		Kaira.	6,663
		Ahmedangar	1,389
		Broach	986
		Surat	902
		Khandesh	793
		Bijapur	194
		Poona	74

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Kaira and Surat, where they have decreased by 279 and 10 respectively. The following relief works were opened during the week :—

Ahmedabad.—Khari Cut Extension—Jetalpur Channel. Repairing the Aiha Tank at Valthana.

Belgaum.—Kudchi-Terdal Road. Five large works were closed in Ahmedabad.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	193395	68245	262240
Punjab	......	2360	2360
Central Provinces	817	1326	2143
Ajmer-Merwara	19250	1541	20791
Total British Provinces	213462	74072	287534
Native States.			
Rajputana States	43718	6351	50069
Central India States	34687	3017	36684
Baroda	26724	1251	39243
Bombay Native States	41030	8091	49141
Total Native States	146209	28938	175147
Grand Total	359671	103010	462681

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	168169	71884	240554	−21686
Punjab	......	2280	2280	− 80
Central Provinces	790	1216	2006	− 137
Ajmer-Merwara	19714	1684	21398	+ 607
Total British Provinces	189164	77074	266238	−21296
Native States.				
Rajputana States	42930	6572	49502	− 597
Central India States	29455	3121	32576	− 4088
Baroda	25401	12449	37850	− 1393
Bombay Native States	38991	7774	46765	− 2376
Total Native States	136777	29916	16693	− 8454
Grand Total	325941	106990	432931	−29750

A GUIDE TO POONA.

FROM the "Times of India" Press there has been issued recently a useful and comprehensive guide to Poona and the surrounding district. It will be found to be an extremely handy compendium of information alike by tourists and local residents. Besides containing a considerable amount of descriptive information of the Deccan capital, together with a number of photos of places of special interest in the neighbourhood, the guide includes a complete street directory, and a list of local residents. A good deal of space is also devoted to descriptions of neighbouring health resorts, including Khandala, Lanouli, and Matheran. The photos include pictures of the Karli Caves, views at Purandhar, the Karakwasla Lake, and local views at Poona.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	3	6	75
Total plague deaths to date	119,315	98,966	
Same date last year	10	8	83

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 554 as against 540 during the previous week. Of the total number 45 died of plague which showed an increase of six over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 633 which included 62 deaths from plague.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle. —Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. The trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same common jury :—

BIGAMY.

Panbai, a Kathiawarse girl, about twelve or thirteen years of age, was charged with marrying again during the life-time of her former husband, and Manou Mowjee and Daya Gheega with abetment of the offence. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Fardoonji P. Jehanger Taleyarkhan for the first and second accused.

Mr. Setalvad, in reviewing the evidence that had been adduced for the prosecution, said it was more than enough to bring home to the accused the charges respectively laid against them.

Mr. Furdoonjee, in addressing the jury for the defence, argued that there was no evidence of legal marriage having been performed between the girl and her alleged first husband. She was then five or six years of age at the time, and it was very probable, as she said, that she did not understand the nature of the ceremony that was alleged to have been performed upon her. Then there was absolutely no evidence that the second accused, who married the girl a second time, knew that she had been previously married. The marrying priest Prabhashanker, who performed the second marriage, was present at the first, but though he performed the former, he mentioned not a word about the latter. The right man to be placed in the dock was Prabhashanker, and the learned counsel expressed surprise that that man had been allowed to go scot-free. There was no evidence of guilty knowledge on the part of the second accused at any rate.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said they must be satisfied not only that there was a first and legal marriage, but that the parties to the second marriage positively knew that there was a first marriage, and that the parties to it were living. In this case the first husband, now about fifteen years of age, said he was married to the first accused five years ago, that is, when he was about ten years of age ; but neither his mother nor his father, nor any other near relative was called to corroborate his statement. Mr. Taleyarkhan was, therefore, perfectly right in asking the jury to receive with extreme caution the evidence as to the first marriage. The jury must be satisfied that there was a first marriage in the legal sense of the term.

The jury after a short consultation found the first two prisoners not guilty, and they were discharged. The third accused, who was found guilty of abetment, was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFACEMENT OF A WILL.

Goverdhan Gopal Soni, committed by Mr. D. B Binning, was charged before his lordship and another common jury with abetment of criminal breach of trust and abetment of fraudulently defacing a will. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defence.

COUNSEL'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Robertson, in opening the case, said that the jury had just heard the Clerk of the Crown read out a number of charges against accused, but although it might appear that the charges were under different sections of the Penal Code, there would be no complication as to the series of facts, which were quite simple and plain. It might be that the jury would come to the conclusion that the prosecution had proved only a part of their case and not the whole of it, and it would then be necessary for them to decide, which part they had proved, and find the accused guilty on those parts of the case of which the prosecution satisfied them upon the evidence. Without troubling the jury with the charges, the learned counsel wanted to place the facts before them in order to enable them to easily understand how those charges were related to each other. He would, however have to enter into some little detail about the various cases and suits, which led to the events in respect of which the accused was particularly charged. But in the meantime he would call their attention to the particular facts upon which the charges were based. On or about the 3rd of May last, there was in charge of the Prothonotary of the High Court a document which purported to be a will of one Harivullubhdas Gulabchand, and that will was more particularly in the custody of one Madhavrao, the head clerk of the Testamentary Department in the Prothonotary's office. On that day in consequence of the repeated pressure put upon that head clerk, he took the document in question out of the safe and gave it to the accused. The clerk would depose that he expected that the document was to be returned almost, if not all at once, but the accused kept it and did not return it until the 6th of May. It would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that it was not very long before that will was seen by others, and that it was not returned by the accused in the same condition in which it was when the clerk took it out of the safe. An alteration had been made, and it would be for the jury to say that it could be brought home to the accused. The will purported to be attested by two attesting witnesses, Vithal Jumabram and Lukhmidas Nagardas, and the attestation as it originally stood in the will showed that it was affixed in the presence of the testator. The will was returned to the Prothonotary's office on the 6th May, and during the time that it was in the possession of the accused, certain portions of the attestation had been erased and re-written. Some of the letters had been altered, rubbed out and written in again, and some of the words had been left out. It would be proved that when the document was translated, certain words were there. It would further be deposed to by solicitors and others who saw the same in the course of litigation that the present state of the will was different from what they saw before. So that there would be no doubt in the mind of the jury that the document was taken out of the office for the purpose of tampering with the signatures of the attesting witnesses. The learned counsel then entered into the history of the will which led to a long and complicated litigation in which other parties were also concerned. He pointed out that the litigation was promoted by the accused, from whose books the prosecution would be able to show that constant payments were made by him to the brother-in-law of Harivallubh, one of the attesting witnesses.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. R. D. Setna, acting Prothonotary of the High Court, examined by Mr. Robertson, said the wills and testamentary documents were placed in a safe in his office which was in charge of the head clerk who kept the key. In May last the head clerk in the office was Madhavrao, who kept the key of the safe. He had been nearly thirty years in the office.

On a representation made by Mr. Girdharlal, solicitor, witness asked Madhavrao with regard to the will in this case. Mr. Girdharlal drew witness's attention, in the presence of Madhavrao, to the alterations which he said had been made in the will. Madhavrao got confused and said he did not know how the alterations came to be made. It was contrary to the practice of the office to take a will out of the court without the order of the judges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar.—The case against Madhavrao was withdrawn after nearly a month from the date of the first hearing. Witness did not know why it was withdrawn. The Public Prosecutor had not been in communication with witness before it was withdrawn.

Madhavrao Narayen Kothare was the next witness. He repeated the evidence he had given before the Magistrate. Witness said he owed accused Rs. 700 now, and owed him Rs. 800 or 900 in May last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he did not know accused owned eight or ten properties in Bombay. He was a money-lender. Witness had an old account with accused since 1894. The debt was adjusted at R . 800, and witness paid by instalments of Rs. 10 at his convenience. Witness was an old friend of the accused who did not press him for payment.

Did accused say what he wanted the will for ?—To show it to the writer to ascertain whether it was the last will or not.

Did he not say he wanted to show it to a person who knew the testator's signature to find out whether the will was genuine ?—He did not.

Witness continuing, said he did not know who the writer was that accused refered to. He evidently did not refer to the persons who had made the attestations.

What did you understand when the accused said he wanted to show it to the writer?—I understood he wanted to show it to the writer of the will.

Witness, continuing said he understood accused wanted to show the will to a third person. He did not say who that person was. He insisted on taking the will out of the court, and refused to bring the writer to the court house to look at the will. Accused offered to make an appointment to bring the writer to witness's house to inspect the will, but witness refused.

You thought it would be safer for you to give the will for inspection outside ?—Yes.

Witness, continuing, said he did not remember why he refused to give the will to accused on the 3rd May, on which day he had taken it home.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Tuesday.—Pressure has changed irregularly in Upper India, and has risen briskly to rapidly in the United Provinces and adjoining districts. Changes in other parts of the country are comparatively nil. The small pressure is relatively low in Chota Nagpur, Orrissa and the Central Provinces, and winds are moderate to strong in the north-west angle of the Bay. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Orrisa, and light showers in North-East India, which have extended along the hills westward as far as Gorakhpur. Mandalay and Cuttack have received two inches, and Balasore three. Local thunderstorms are reported from Kashmir and the Punjab hills ; light to moderate showers in Malabar, Coorg, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. Calicut has received three inches and Merco, Malegaon, and Khandwa one. Rain will probably be received in West Bengal and the adjacent district, and conditions are slightly unsettled in Upper India, and the hills of submontane districts, where local thunderstorms may occur.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba. In.	Cts
Previously registered	8	7	11	44	9	92	9	77
Tuesday, 1st July	00	00	00	00	00	0	00	00
Total	8	7	11	44	9	92	9	77
Total fall to July 1st 1901	34	46	25	79	27	98	26	51
Total fall to July 1st 1900	19	66	18	28	20	10	21	38

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	87
July 1st, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0
Total	9	87

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE OF 1st JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Gallon standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amoun

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·496	Calm.	3	110·9	90·9	45	..	0·92	−1·29
Sirsa	29·503	SW	9	109·3	89·1	39	..	1·89	+0·09
Delhi	29·535	SW	5	107·2	89·9	46	..	6·35	+2·61
Agra	29·579	SW	9	107·0	81·3	61	..	1·88	−1·18
Cawnpore	29·585	WSW	14	112·	80·1	67	0·01	0·63	−3·17
Allahabad	29·519	WNW	6	113·7	88·7	59	..	1·17	−5·83
Jhansi	29·654	NE	9	110·3	77·1	87	0·19	1·91	−4·56
Jacobabad	29·479	SSE	8	113·3	83·5	81	..	0·27	+0·15
Karachi	29·533	SSW	10	94·4	83·3	78	..	3·35	+2,60
Jeypore	29·592	S	5	105·2	82·1	58	..	1·40	−1·50
Ajmere	29·597	W	10	99·9	85·5	62	..	1·75	−0·92
Deesa	29·662	SSW	19	104·4	82·1	61	..	0·67	−1·86
Ahmedabad.	29·615	SW	7	103·8	82·6	76	..	0·09	−7·00
Bhuj	29·605	SW	2	95·3	79·9	75	..	0·10	−1·44
Jamnagar	29·625	SSW	16	101·6	80·7	76	..	0·22	−3·17
Dwarka	29·612	SSW	15	94	82·3	80	..	0·51	...
Rajkot	29·618	SW	17	101·9	78·5	62	..	0·07	−5·36
Bhownagar Para	29·672	SW	12	100·6	79·8	60	...	0·45	−4·75
Veraval	29·644	SE	16	85·6	83·2	82	...	1·05	−4·33
Neemuch	29·637	WSW	10	101·5	80·0	60	...	0·20	−5·09
Indore	29·690	W	6	96·3	74·1	77	0·39	2·47	−4·16
Saugor	29·646	N	8	103·1	75·4	83	0·10	0·62	−8·43
Jubulpore	29·621	NW	4	107·0	82·6	58	0·05	0·82	−9·23
Hoshangabad	29·651	SW	0	102·6	82·2	72	...	1·42	−5·77
Khandwa	29·690	W	8	103·2	76·6	69	1·03	1·84	−4·25
Raipur	29·598	WSW	11	102·4	77·1	66	0·32	1·05	−8·33
Nagpur	29·627	Calm	4	100·2	79·1	59	...	1·78	−7·15
Amraoti	29·675	W	6	96·2	74·5	85	0·14	1·28	−5·84
Akola	29·683	WNW	[illegible]	97·8	75·4	81	0·87	1·34	−4·07
Surat	29·691	SW	10	96·2	82·1	71	...	1·54	−8·62
Malegaon	29·668	WNW	6	96·4	82·8	71	1.24	4·41	−0·24
Bombay	29·709	SW	7	90·2	83·2	73	...	9·77	−10·9
Poona	29·706	WNW	15	95·5	74·3	74	...	4·01	−0·87
Ahmednagar	29·717	NW	7	94·4	74·4	68	...	2·20	−3·01
Aurangabad	29·694	WNW	12	93·9	70·2	61	0·01	2·30	
Sholapur	29·705	NW	10	95·4	77·0	62	...	4·84	−0·32
Ratnagiri	29·724	SSW	5	89·4	80·8	88	...	21·03	−1034
Bijapur	29·735	WSW	L	91·4	72·	81	0·23	4·75	−1·14
Belgaum	29·716	WSW	16	89·3	65·3	79	...	8·13	−0·66
Goa	29·742	WSW	5	87·5	78·9	91	0·07	38·07	+13·78
Karwar	29·740	Calm	3	85·2	78·5	82	...	39·09	+1·85
Mangalore	29·755	Calm	3	87·4	76·4	92	0·39	29·85	[illegible]
Calicut	[illegible]	Calm	6	86·7	78·0	92	3·08	20·27	−16·28
Cochin	29·796	E	..	88·8	75·2	91	0·93	18·38	−11·49
Bangalore	29·730	WSW	9	89·3	70·3	74	...	2·45	−0·77
Secunderabad	29·696	SW	9	98·7	77·9	72	...	1·00	−4·07
Masulipatam	29·661	WSW	11	98·7	83·0	88	...	2·25	−2·74
Bellary	[illegible]	Calm	4	93·0	75·7	78	...	4·34	+2·51
Cuddapah	[illegible]	W	G	92·7	74·8	78	0·49	5·98	−2·54
Madras	29·674	S	7	96·0	81·0	67	...	6·39	−1·95
Coimbatore	29·782	SW	11	19·6	72·1	84	...	0·78	−0·20
Trichinopoly	29·720	W	5	100·1	79·3	68	...	2·63	+1·07
Negapatam	29·702	SW	9	97·2	83·0	68	..	1·56	+0·03
Colombo	29·808	SW	11	[illegible]	79·0	87	0·07	11·42	×3·07
Aden (23rd)	29·747	SW	20	90·	86·8	68	...	0.00	−0·01

In column 'Wind Rate per hour' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (11·0[illegible]) G. T. H. = 0·00 (10 44) St. G. H=0·00 (6·93) C. P. =0· 0 (9·77).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in the North-West Provinces and at Saugor and Jubbulpore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and Central India moderate to light and elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in many places. The maximum temperature in the shade varied from 114° at Allahabad to 85° at Karwar and the minimum from 91° at Lahore to 70° at Bangalore.

The sky is partially clouded nearly everywhere.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·04); over an inch at Malegaon (1.21) and Khandwa (1.08); and light to moderate showers at Cuddapah, Cochin, Mangalore, Goa, Aurangabad, Akola, Amraoti, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Jhansi and Cawnpore.

The monsoon gradient is a little more than half its usual strength on the Malabar Coast, while to the north of Karwar it is about one-third, thereby indicating the probability of general rain on the Malabar Coast and local showers to the north of Karwar. Monsoon wind is now blowing all along the coast from Karwar to Bombay, but is considerably below its normal strength. In spite of this monsoon rains have extended landwards towards Khandesh, Berar and the Central Provinces, where good rain has already fallen in several places and there is likelihood of more rain to-day.

The s. s. Somali left Lamoo on the 18th and reports having experienced up to Latitude 1° N., Longitude 44° E., at noon on the 19th June strong south easterly and south-westerly winds and a high sea ; thence to Latitude 4° N., Longitude 48° E., at noon on the 20th moderate to light south-westerly and south-easterly winds and calm ; thence to Latitude 12° N., Longitude 59° E., at noon on the 23rd moderate to gentle south-easterly and south-westerly winds, a moderate to heavy sea and passing clouds; thence to Latitude 14° N., Longitude 69° E., at 8 P. M. on the 25th fresh to strong monsoon, passing clouds and a high sea ; thence to arrival at Goa on the 26th fresh to gentle north-westerly winds and cloudy weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·693
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·4
General Direction of wind.* ....WSW, SW, W, SW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	163
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·77
" year	9·77
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 1st July	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JUNE 30.

10 p.m.	84·9

TUESDAY—JULY 1.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	85·9
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	88·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan Sutherland, 1,794 tons, Captain W H Ridgeway, will sail to-day for Vizagapatam in ballast.

THE steamer Ardandearg 2,090 tons, Captain M Kinlery, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 18th June, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain F R G Cunningham, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford which arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Karachi, 28th June, brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 18th June, with a cargo of Rice and general and seven deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala........Capt G H Hewett, R N.........Turret Ship
H M S Pomone ....Comdr H Jones, R N..Cruiser
H M S Cossack.........Comdr M G Cartwright, R N...................Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.................. ---
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.................. ---
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.................. ---
* 4 Torpedo Boats ...... ---
R I M S Canning ....Comdr R W W Gordon..In. Marine
R I M S Investigator....Comdr T H Heming R N...................Surveying St.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Amphitrite ....Capt C Windham ....Cruiser

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.......................................Turret-ship
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aska	147	Hogg			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Mazagon	2979	Cockman			P & O S N Co
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Lodovica	2236	Bartulich			A L S N Co
Lawada	2124	Lee			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			Tejpal S N Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Steven			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			R Steuart & Co
Vadala	2164	Williams			M Mackenzie & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Canara	1952	Stebbing	Durban	3-7	M M & Co
B C	Sutherland	1794	Ridgeway	Madras	2-7	F M & Co
D&E	Masconomo	2788	Townley	Antwerp	5-7	W & A G&Co
G	Java	920	McDearmott	P Gulf	3-7	M M & Co
K	Moshtari	1110	Little	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Fukera			Shpd & Co
Q	Naderi	1679	Hansen	Jeddah	3-7	B & P S N Co
C & R	Ardandearg	2090	Kinley			F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Sabarmati	521	Ebrahim	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Calcutta	2-7	H C Jeosub
3	Pachumba	545	Rickford			M M & Co
4	Ivydene	2277	Tippett	Hull	3-7	Ralli Bros
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	2-7	P & O Co
7	Umballa	3600	Hugill		3-7	M M & Co
8	Gibraltar	2473	Stewart	Antwerp	2-7	T M & Co
9	Leuctra	1949	Grant	Genoa	7-7	W & A G & Co
10 & 41	Hispania	2213	Liverpool		9-7	W & A Graham &Co
12 & 13	Massilia	2744	Phillip	Aden	5-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	4-7	M M & Co
15	Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	7-7	A Strandes
16	Palitana	1934	Marchand	Zanzibar	4-7	M & M Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Umballa s	Hugill	Rangoon, June 18
	Ardandearg s	Kinley	Rangoon, June 18

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Templemore s	Jones	Durban via Colombo
July. 1	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Ellora s	Cunningham	Persian Gulf

The steamer Clan Sutherland, Captain Ridgeway, obtained her portclearance yesterday, for Vizagapatam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vodala, for Calcutta, &c
" Umballa, for Calcutta, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Palawan, arrived yesterday morning.

JUNE 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, arrived day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Clan Line, steamer Clan Mackinon arrived this afternoon.

HONGKONG JUNE 30.

The P. and O. S. F. Co's., s. s. Pekin, (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 1st instant.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sutherland s—100 cases whisky, J Framjee ; 147 cases whisky and 32 cases gingerwine, D Cowasjee.
City of Lucknow s—10 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Nubia s—10 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co ; 1 qr cask whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sutherland s—100 cases bar soap, J D Khambatta ; 20 cases stout, J Framjee ; 125 cases candles, J Inderjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Kelvin s—38 cases port, J Nowrojee.
Arabia s—22 cases port, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—20 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 161 bales cotton waste, Tyabjee and Co ; 14,000 cwts bonemeal, M Jamal ; 10 bales wool, Dr Nagjie ; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kader bhoy.
Gibraltar s—83 bales cotton-waste, Tyabjee and Co ; 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 54 bales wool, P Dwarkadas ; 100 bales wool, T Chimondas,

FOR GLASGOW,

Hispania s—150 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy

FOR HULL.

Ivydene s—1,660 cwt cottonseed, 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Masconomo s—2,000 cwt castorseed, and 2,500 cwt mowraseed, J A Bogole and Co ; 145 bales hemp, 100 bales cotton fly, 602 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Gibraltar s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 600 bales cotton fly, and waste, P Heejee and Co ; 30 cwt horns, M Mahomed and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Leuctra s—938 cwt linseed, J Fachiri ; 600 cwt myrabollams, A Gangjee ; 10 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy, 25 tons old iron, Italian Colonial Trading Co ; 4,519 cwt linseed, 2,009 cwt rapeseed, and 3,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—78 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 31 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 29 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 59 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 6 chests opium, P F Talati ; 24 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—50 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co ; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 64 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1:0 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 23 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 13 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 3 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 19 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 69 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

VANDALISM IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR.—With regard to "A Ratepayer's" letter in your issue of 24th instant, about the Bandora Municipality, allowing their street boards to be damaged with impunity, notwithstanding that there are persons ready to give evidence and secure conviction of the vandals, I have taken the trouble of enquiring into the matter and learn that the Municipality is not aware of any such public spirited citizens in the town ready to volunteer evidence,—through fear, probably, as the local police force is said to be rather inadequate just now for purposes of protection against deeds of violence. If there are any such citizens willing to help that body, let them come forward valiantly and communicate in writing to the President of the Principal Committee, their readiness to tender evidence: it is perhaps not yet too late to bring the offenders to justice,—Yours, &c.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bandra, June 29.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
J. W. HAWKES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

"LALIMLI"
TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.
GENUINE
CLAN TARTAN
PATTERNS
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FINEST QUALITY OF WOOL
are now offered at the
SPECIAL PRICE
OF
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Tartans usually stocked :—
BUCHANAN,
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CAMPBELL,
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FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.

Other Tartans made to order
AT Rs. 16 EACH.

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Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
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We have made a further REDUCTION in the price of
ART SERGES
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BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.

PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do, NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1902.

"FROM HELL'S GATES".

"WHAT a hell on earth that fire-laden hull must have proved", writes a St. Lucia correspondent of the Roddam's return from Martinique. With a hundred tons of ashes on board and half the crew calcined, their contorted attitudes telling of the dreadful agony in which they had died. "You have come through an awful time" he observed to the captain, "Aye sir, from hell's mouth". Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent geologist, finds fault with these realistic accounts of the recent incidents in the West Indies, in that although they give a vivid impression of the awful swiftness, completeness and ghastliness of the horrors that were crowded into a few days, it is not easy to gather from them a clear conception of what actually happened. All the accounts, he observes in a remarkable article in the July number of the "Pall Mall Magazine", conspire to present a striking picture of a tremendous natural event and of the attendant human suffering and misery, but they are not always quite consistent. Panic-stricken persons are not calm observers, and it is a matter for surprise that the accounts do not vary even more widely than is actually the case. Each eye witness related his own impressions, and it is not reasonable to expect that anyone of the thousands of persons, who fled for their lives, would from purely scientific motives wait long to study the precise nature of the volcanic operations by which so much grievous destruction was brought about. A commission of experts under the auspices of the Royal Society, and with the approval of the Colonial Office, has started for St. Vincent for the purpose of ascertaining in detail the extent and history of the eruptions. These experts may be able to ascertain much that fugitive correspondents did not inquire into. Meantime Sir Archibald Geikie makes a careful analysis of the narratives which have been published. He reminds his readers that the occurrences in the West Indies were far from being the first of their kind which have befallen that region, that the islands form part of a chain of old volcanoes, which in the course of ages and by successive eruptions, have piled up cones that tower four or five thousand feet above the sea. Although the subterranean energy has for centuries seemed to be on the wane, it still manifests its existence by hot springs and steaming sulphurous emanations and even by occasional more serious eruptions. The floor of the Caribbean sea, wherein those islands stand, sinks into profound abysses, and one of these lies opposite to St. Lucia and St. Vincent, where the depth exceeds two thousand fathoms. From that deep trough the bottom slopes up to the line of the Lesser Antilles on the other side of which it plunges down to still greater depths into the Atlantic. Thus, remarks Sir Archibald, the chain of the Windward and Leeward Islands forms the highest crest of a vast submarine ridge singularly narrow in comparison with its length, which rises as a barrier between two great oceanic abysses Such a position is an eminently unstable one, and in a state of continual strain which from time to time is relieved by a sudden snap that sends an earthquake shock through the whole chain of islands.

How is it we hear nothing from M. de Plongeon just now! The whole history of the region is as familiar to him as a thrice-told tale. Every incident is authentic argument in favour of his theory as to the lost Atlantis. Materials are provided to his hand for the support of his theory as to the "overland route" from Mexico to Egypt, and his justification of Plato's account of the existence, destruction and submergence of a large island in the Atlantic Ocean with the loss of sixty-four milion lives in consequence of earthquakes and volcanoes. Unfortunately M. de Plongeon is now stricken in years, and is probably unaware that Sir Archibald Geikie and the British Scientific Commission are strengthening his case. They believed, as he believed, that the subterranean energy was slowly dying out in the eastern part of the Caribbean sea, and in the western portion of the region to be gradually moving towards the Pacific. They were wrong. As the whole line of high islands forming the inner and western chain of the Lesser Antilles is of volcanic origin, there is no means of telling which may next reawake. In some cases Professor Geikie thinks the eruptions began far back in Tertiary time; a surmise which M. de Plongeon's disciples may promptly seize hold of. But the first of which he has authentic record was in 1692, when an eruption occurred at St. Kitts. He tells us of numerous others since then, and shows that Martinique has experienced "many hundreds" of earthquakes since its colonisation, and he cannot but marvel that in islands so liable to cataclysms of the kind, the people should not have been more prepared, and that it should be possible for such an enormous loss of life to occur. There were signs, he argues, but the signs were not understood, five or six months before the eruption the Soufriere at St. Vincent had begun to emit rumbling noises, which in the early part of May became louder and more ominous. In Martinique, also Mont Pelee, a week or two before the disaster, grew increasingly uneasy. No one, Sir Archibald admits, could have confidently predicted that these symptoms were the prelude in each case to a gigantic and devastating explosion; but any expert acquainted with the ways of volcanoes would have been justified in issuing the most earnest warnings to be prepared for some serious outbreak, and to remove as far as possible from the immediate precincts of the volcanoes.

This is the one lesson of the catastrophe, that, living, as people do, in regions capable of being transformed so suddenly into "a hell upon earth" they should be taught to read the signs. The Italians long ago built an observatory on Vesuvius where every changing phase of the volcano is carefully scrutinised and recorded. In case any extraordinary calamity should cast its shadow before it, the observers would give warning and enable the people to get clear away before catastrophe could overwhelm them. Had anyone in Martinique or St. Vincent been able to read the unmistakable warnings recorded, the disasters might have been greatly minimised. Had any competent observer been stationed on the flanks of Mont Pelee, says Sir Archibald, it is possible that though St. Pierre would none the less have been destroyed, its population might to a large extent have been saved. Man cannot, indeed, prevent the internal commotions of mother earth, any more than he can inderdict the storms of the air. But he can watch the oncoming of both and can at least obtain some warning of their approach. Sir Archibald Geikie makes a practical suggestion that men be trained for the purpose and that the observatories shall be furnished with seismometers for detecting and registering the movements of the crust of the earth. With these appliances they would easily be able to recognise the symptoms that betoken the probable advent of a serious volcanic outbreak. They would then issue an authoritative warning to the inhabitants to enable them to retire from the precincts of the volcano, and especially to remove from the valleys which would be the first channels for any liquid discharge from the crater. Such an admonition, the learned writer holds, would have more effect than the miscellaneous counsels that seem to have been abundantly given by some of the colonists themselves, and to have been persistently unheeded.

THE LATE MR. RHODES.

To the June number of the "Contemporary Review" Mr. F. E. Garrett, who was for some years editor of the "Cape Times", contributes a very readable article on the character of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. After Mr. Stead's sympathetic account of the dead empire builder, and the revelation which the great imperialist's testament gave to the world of his real character, there is little in Mr. Garrett's article that can be regarded as new. That remarkable document in which Mr. Rhodes set forth his ideals and left the means by which some of them might be approached, revealed in a flash to the world at large the true greatness of the man who had been previously regarded by many as a soulless materialist. Mr. Garrett observes that the will, unique document as it is, would prove little if it were not of one piece, without seam, with the life work which went before and which it is meant to carry on. But it must be added that the Empire judged rightly when it concluded that only a man whose life had been guided by the ideals it propounded could have conceived the scheme of the Rhodes' testament. As the public acts of Mr. Rhodes were the subject of strong criticism and even violent abuse, so his private life was the subject of numerous slanders. The value of Mr. Garrett's article is that he refutes these calumnies on the evidence of many years' close association with Mr. Rhodes. Many stories were circulated on his manner of life, but Mr. Garrett declares there was not a word of truth in them. It would be hard, he observes, for a man of the active world to plan out a more strenuous, temperate, almost abstemious life than that of Cecil Rhodes in his prime. The fact is that though Cecil Rhodes was a big man, the constitutional weakness which eventually proved fatal, and of which he was always conscious, rendered the strenuous life he led possible only by habits of temperance. The truth is, we are told, that the life work which was to Mr. Rhodes a devouring passion, if it left too little scope for some of the virtues, left even less for most of the vices. Mr. Garrett, moreover, shows how ridiculous were the stories which suggested that Mr. Rhodes was deficient in personal courage. The cynicism which prompted him to declare that every man had his price, and which probably more than anything else was responsible for the great mistakes he made, was acquired by his experiences during the Kimberley amalgamation. The political patronage which he subsequently held did not tend to enhance his opinion of the majority of men, but it is nevertheless a fact, as Mr. Garrett points out, that there are singularly few Rhodes' scandals or jobs to be named either in connection with the Cape Government or mining share allotments. Mr. Garrett's conclusion is that Mr. Rhodes was no angel but a big, rough grained, strong-headed, great-hearted man, and that is probably the best description of him that has yet been penned.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

THE Royal Army Temperance Association has now completed forty years of useful work in India. When the Society was properly organised in 1872 it could only boast of about a thousand members. Now it has a membership of at least 40,000, and in India alone there are over 22,000 soldiers on its rolls. It has gained a firm footing in the ranks of the army, and in India it claims the patronage of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Governors of all the presidencies, and most if not all of the General Officers. It has this advantage, too, over the ordinary Temperance Society: it not only seeks to promote sobriety amongst its members, but it endeavours to assist them in every possible way. It not only contributes to the discipline and general efficiency of the army, but it secures employment for its members when they return to civil life after the completion of their service with the colours. Last year there was a slight decrease in the membership, but happily this is easily to be accounted for, 1,300 of the members being amongst the drafts sent to South Africa. The average loss in this way to each branch was 33 members. Comparatively few drafts arrived from England during the winter months, moreover, so that it was impossible to recruit the numbers of the Society. One excellent feature of the years' work was the Society's efforts at the trooping stations. Young soldiers who have just arrived from home when beset with the temptations which Indian life has to offer those who have time upon their hands find in the society a very beneficial influence. As the drafts from the transports arrive at Deolali for instance, they are met by agents of the Society, who ask them to enrol themselves as members, and an instance of the efficiency with which this recruiting is carried out occurred during last year. When the Artillery drafts which came out to India by the Transport Plassey arrived at Deolali the number of pledges signed was 212, and at a public meeting held the same evening 147 more pledges were given. This shows that the Society knows well how to carry on its work, and does so without occasioning those prejudices which very often occur in the case of similar institutions worked upon different lines. Of course the work is not carried on without expense, but Government assists with a grant which is at the rate of eight annas for each member in the Association. The rooms of the Association are very popular. Games are supplied, and monthly or quarterly tournaments are held in many branches. Entertainments of various sorts are also given, and the temperance soldier is supplied with a bar at which he can get non-intoxicating drinks. The Society, notwithstanding the slight decrease which has been noticed during the past year in the membership, seems to be making real progress; its influence on the members is a lasting one; and it would be a great pity if any retrograde movement either in membership or general activity were to occur now.

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY AT THANA.

HAD it not been that the letter on the subject of Revenue experiences at Thana came under cover of a note signed by a well-known citizen of Bombay, we should have hesitated to give it publicity. The allegations made therein are at first sight of such an extraordinary character that it seemed impossible they could bear investigation. But we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that such things are possible, and that there is a case for inquiry. As stated by our correspondent, the proprietor of something over twenty thousand acres of land in the Presidency came into possession of some khoti villages in the Thana Collectorate. A claim for survey charges was submitted to the new proprietor, though the revision was performed during the proprietorship of his predecessor. The new khot declined to pay except under orders of a court of law. Without more ado the Collector attached his buildings worth a hundred times more than the amount of the claim, and grain from a godown was sold to cover the amount alleged to be due. Furthe than this it is alleged the Collector retained possession of the godown from May 5th to 30th. "Surely," writes our correspondent, "the action of the Collector and his subordinates in this case was most arbitrary and vindictive, and in contravention of the spirit of the legislature. If," he remarks, "respectable and wealthy persons like the khot referred to are subjected to such harsh treatment and ignominy under the very nose the Government, what the fate of poor villagers who come under the clutches of the Collector and his subordinates must be, is a question which had better be left for your readers to decide". We think, however, it is not a matter for our readers, but for Government. Doubtless there are two sides to every question. So far we have only one, and only through the intervention of the Revenue Department can we hope to ascertain the other.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Judge of the Bombay High Court, who went to England some time ago, is a passenger by the in-coming Mail Steamer Oriental, which is expected here on Friday next.

THE zemindar of Ambaria in Mymensingh is said by the Bengali papers to have spent one and a half lakhs of rupees on the occasion of the simultaneous celebration of the marriages of his son and daughter, held the other day. One of the extraordinary items of expenditure was the presentation of one rich Cashmere shawl to every one of the relations and officers of the zemindar, numbering several hundred.

THE following appears in the "Daily Express":—Mohammed in a London hotel! It sounds incongruous. Yet at this moment a lineal descendant of the Prophet is at Claridge's. This is Prince Aga Khan. He is a Persian by birth, but a resident in Bombay, and is the spiritual head of the Khoja community of Western India, an influential Mohammedan sect. The Prince is held in the highest veneration by his followers; in fact, he is almost deified. The story Mark Twain tells in "More Tramps Abroad" of Aga Khan's visit to him is no exaggeration.

THE statistics relating to coal mines, which form part of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, have been issued in anticipation of the publication of the next volume. In 1900 it was reported that there were 286 coal mines in operation, of which 271 were in Bengal. In 1901 the corresponding figures were 427 and 410. The production in Bengal represents more than four-fifths of the whole Indian output of coal, and in 1900 and 1901 there was great activity in the opening of new mines and the floating of new companies under the stimulus of higher prices which followed on the temporary rise in price of English coal. During the present year prices have receded, and there has been a pause in the rush to produce, which followed on the competition of buyers. The annual output in all India has risen from 4,086,294 tons in 1897 to 6,635,727 tons in 1901.

IT is doubtful whether any single family on either side engaged in the Boer war has given so many victims as that of the ex-President of the Transvaal. In addition to the death of his wife, Mr. Kruger has had to mourn the death of his son Tjaard Andries from wounds while a prisoner at Pretoria. His third son, Piet, is a prisoner at Ceylon, John Adrian and Kaspar were both still on active service when last heard of, and his grandson Peter fought until he lost an arm and a leg, and then swore allegiance. Another of his grandsons, Peter's brother Stephen, was, before the conclusion of peace with De La Ray, badly wounded, while three others, the sons of John Adrian, have all died fighting for independence. The ex-President's son-in-law, Piet Fourie, is another of his family who has lost his life in the struggle. No one will be able to withhold from the old man sympathy for the heavy share of the sorrows of war that has fallen to his lot.

THE following particulars of the career of Mr. Maitland H. Park, who has been prominently associated with the "Pioneer" for the last fifteen years, and who shortly leaves India for South Africa, may be interesting. Mr. Park is the son of a Scottish minister, and was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow. At the latter he took his degree in 1885, having been simultaneously President of the University Conservative Club and the well-known Dialectic Society, corresponding to the Union at Oxford. In the same year in which he graduated, Mr. Park entered the journalistic ranks as sub-editor of the "Glasgow Herald". In 1886 he came out to India as assistant editor of the "Pioneer", afterwards becoming joint-editor, and editor. He now goes to South Africa as editor of the "Cape Times", the leading Imperialist paper, with, we believe, the largest circulation in South Africa. Mr. Park is still on the right side of forty, and in view of the coming revival of the political and economic life of South Africa, a brilliant future in that country may be safely predicted for him.

THE WAR FROM THE BOER SIDE.

AS SEEN BY A BIASSED WITNESS.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT is always frankly anti-British, and when his experiences are remembered we can perhaps scarcely wonder at the result. But the attitude seriously interferes with the judicial quality of his writings. Mr. Davitt, as the honoured guest of the Boers, was in a position to become a most valuable witness of the war from that side. It is a pity, therefore, that this very strong and almost malignant anti-British bias should so often seem to diminish the value of his evidence.

Mr. Davitt's is not the first account of the war from the Boer side. We have had Mr. Richard Harding Davis's story of the fights in front of Pretoria, the notes by various French and German volunteers, such as Villebois-Mareuil and Count Sternberg, and, perhaps the most valuable of all, the book written by the American correspondent, Mr. Hillegan. But Mr. Davitt has enjoyed the intimate confidence of the Boer leaders, and he is able to supplement all these narratives with the Boer official version of many episodes which have been hitherto told in this country only from the British side. It is perhaps a pity that he did not avoid the temptation of writing a systematic history of the war, and confined himself to the personal impressions gathered in the course of his visit. But with a little industry it is possible to select the important additions to our knowledge, and even to separate them from the atmosphere which seems to affect Mr. Davitt when narrating the simplest matters of fact.

THE CHARACTER OF MR. KRUGER.

There are some pieces of fresh evidence in Mr. Davitt's book regarding Mr. Kruger's character which are worth setting forth:

When in the summer of 1899 it became evident that Mr. Chamberlain's diplomacy was making directly for war, some European officers of high repute offered to have one or two British transports, conveying British troops to South Africa, attacked by torpedo boats at certain points on the voyage. The plans were submitted to competent opinion, and were found to be perfectly feasible. The proposal was laid in due course before President Kruger, and instantly and emphatically rejected as "barbarous and unchristian."

During the earlier stages of the siege of Ladysmith, a plan for using dynamite in the task of forcing the British garrison out of its entrenchments was put before Joubert, and discussed between himself and Kruger. Both condemned and rejected the scheme as "unchristian." No hypocrites would have harboured such objections.

The Boers, perhaps, carried such feelings rather far, as when General Joubert refused to follow up his victory in front of Ladysmith because he would not fire on "flying Christian foes." But so much has been said about Boer inhumanity that such recollections may not be unprofitable at the present moment. When we hear of Boer corruption, too, there is no harm in reflecting on this fact:

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Reitz's salary was £3,000. Soon after hostilities began—to be more accurate, on October 17, 1899—a decree of the Executive Council reduced all official salaries as follows: Salaries of £500, 35 per cent.; from £600 to £700, 40 per cent.; and in like proportion up to salaries of £1,000; £1,000 to £1,200, 60 per cent.; £1,500, to £2,000,70 per cent.; £2,000 to £3,000, 75 per cent.; salaries of £3,400 and above, 80 per cent.

We hear, also, much about Boer "ignorance." The following facts, therefore, given to Mr. Davitt by the Superintendent of Education in the State School of Pretoria, are worth noting:

In 1882 the pupils in the public schools of the South African Republic numbered 875. In 1898 they numbered 14,702; an increase of over 1,500 per cent. in fifteen years.

The character of the Boer system of instruction was threefold: primary, secondary, and higher education. Primary and secondary instruction were given in the village and ward schools. Higher education was confined to the upper classes of the State Girls' School and the State Boys' School (called the State Model School), in the State Gymnasium; an institution equivalent in teaching and in subjects to a French lycee or an English college. Then there was the State School of Mines, in which the character of the instruction approached more to a university teaching than to that of a high school.

The total number of schools (in 1898) in the Transvaal amounted to 509; 462 of these being rural (village and ward schools), and 47 urban schools.

The attendance, in the year quoted, averaged, for rural schools, 91 per cent., and in urban schools, 85.

Professors, certificated and other teachers numbered 830; 578 male, and 252 female, instructors; these teachers being divided, according to nationality, into 323 Europeans, mostly Dutch; 349 born in Cape Colony; and 158 born within the South African Republic.

The programme of instruction covered reading, writing, arithmetic, sacred history, history of South Africa, the Dutch language, object lessons, recitation, geography, and singing, in the primary schools; while in the secondary and higher establishment the programme embodied geometry, algebra, living languages, drawing and design physiology, botany, zoology, chemistry, dead languages, bookkeeping, and technical instruction.

The sum expended by the Republic on its schools and scholars in 1882 amounted to £10,000. In 1898 the total amount so expended for that year was £227,000.

Again, as to their humanity, it is clear from the following incident that the aversion from keeping prisoners developed early in the war.

The first prisoners taken in the war were the men who had been captured at Kraapan by General De La Rey after the fight over the armoured train. They were kindly treated by their captors, on their own admission, and sent on to General Cronje's head laager at Polfontein. Cronje telegraphed to Pretoria for instructions as to what action he was to take with these prisoners, intimating in the same message that he favoured their being put over the border upon swearing they would not take up arms again against the Republics. The Executive at Pretoria instructed the general to forward his prisoners to the capital. Cronje's generous impulse and soldierly desire did him great credit. The day was to come when very little of the same consideration would be shown towards himself by his foes.

BOER GENERALS WHO HAVE FAILED.

Mr. Davitt's narrative shows that there have been military reputations lost on the Boer side as well as on ours. General Erasmus is blamed for the failure to stop General Yule's retreat from Dundee. General Joubert is considered responsible for the Boer "entanglement" at Ladysmith; General Prinsloo for the loss of the Battle of Modder River; and so on. Mr. Davitt enters into these questions with passionate interest, and seems to be of opinion that if the Boers had more than one De Wet, the loss of independence might have been prevented.

English readers will be interested in the fresh information which explains some of the events at critical moments in the great battles. Here, for instance, is the Boer account of the effects produced by the arrival of the Naval guns outside Ladysmith:

At the time when White was forced to send a large part of his centre column to the help of his right, and when the Boer guns were pouring a most deadly fire into the English lines, a body of marines in charge of two huge naval guns arrived on the scene, after a continuous journey from Durban, and joined at once in the fight. These guns were most ably handled, and after a few trial shots at the Boer artillery, a shell fired at "Long Tom" at Pepworth killed and wounded half a dozen burghers. This startling intervention of the navals in the battle arrested the tide of Joubert's artillery success, and enabled White to pull his right wing out of Botha's reach, and to prepare his centre again for the desired but delayed attack upon Joubert's position at Pepworth.

Mr. Davitt gives the fame of Nicholson's Nek to General De Wet, who outflanked the position with 250 men.

What has taken only a few minutes to describe was the result of nearly four hours' deliberate, careful advance by De Wet, and of long-range firing on both sides lower down the platberg, there being no artillery engaged in the encounter. The British, however, had suffered from the better shooting of the Boers and already the wounded and dying on the hilltop were calling for water which was not to be had.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CONDITION.

RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY CORONATION.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 30TH, 9-30 P. M.

The bulletin issued at 7 p.m. to-day, states that His Majesty the King has passed a fairly comfortable day.

The discomfort from the wound is less.

The Colonial troops have been requested to remain in England for the present.

It is believed this indicates that the King's Coronation will be considerably earlier than anticipated.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The ten o'clock bulletin states that the King passed a good night and had some natural sleep. He has gained in strength and made substantial progress in all respects.

LATER.

Bonfires were started throughout the Kingdom by a huge rocket fired from the Great Wheel at Earl's Court.

The following message dated July 1st, 12-45 p.m., has been received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—"The King is rapidly getting better".

THE KING'S DETERMINATION.

A special cablegram to the "Times of Ceylon" says :—It is stated that his Majesty the King exhibited a most splendid temper, saying that he would go to the Abbey if he died there.

It is also said that so anxious was he to avoid the tremendous difficulties of the postponement that he wished to be crowned in bed on Friday, the procession taking place as arranged, save for his presence.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

THE SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Conference of the Premiers was opened to-day.

The proceedings were private.

Mr. Chamberlain presided.

He enumerated the subjects for discussion, including the Commercial and Political relations with the Empire and also the Defence question.

THE CORONATION VISITORS.

TOUR ROUND THE FLEET.

The Colonial visitors aboard the Bavarian, the Indians on the Roslin Castle, and the Indian Princes accompanied by Lord George Hamilton, on board the Hardinge, toured round the fleet assembled at Spithead.

They were escorted by liners crowded with visitors and hundreds of yachts, and presented an animated spectacle.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

INSPECTIONS AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will inspect the Colonials to-morrow, and the Indian Contingent on Wednesday.

Both the inspections will take place at the Horse-Guards, and the programmes will be identical.

BOERS AND BRITONS.

COMMANDANT CRONJE DECLARES ALLEGIANCE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Commandant Cronje has signed the oath of allegiance at St. Helena.

THE CASE OF MR. McHUGH, M.P.

Mr. McHugh, the member of Parliament, who was mentioned in the telegram of 18th June, as getting three months for contempt of court, was examined by the Committee of Privileges.

Mr. McHugh admitted the language imputed to him.

The proceedings were adjourned for a fortnight Mr. McHugh being liberated meanwhile.

[Mr. McHugh, M. P., was charged at Sligo with intimidation. He called one of the magistrates "a damned liar", and said they were "all sweeps". He was sentenced to three months for contempt of court.]

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The British revenue for the quarter is thirty-five millions, being an increase of five and a half million as compared with the same period in 1901.

NEW DUTY AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The American Senate has ratified a treaty with Great Britain permitting Zanzibar to collect a duty of ten per cent, on imported articles.

PLAGUE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Four cases of plague have occurred at Constantinople.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Lawn Tennis Championship game D. Doherty beat Gore.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu lunched yesterday with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINESE ENVOY.

Prince Chen has departed from London to-day.

THE habit of the Russian censorship of blotting out whole articles in foreign papers with an impenetrable mass of black ink, has had a remarkable recent illustration. An article on "The Great Military Spy Case in Russia" (the case of Colonel Grimm) which had appeared in an English West Country journal, over the signature of Karl Blind, had been copied into an English military and naval organ, and this was sent to a subscriber at Moscow. The addressee, on receiving his journal, found the whole article obliterated by a thick layer of black ink. In the article in question the whole story of Colonel Grimm had been given from the best sources together with irrefutable details about the military spy system of the Czar's Government.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

MUTINY VETERANS TO BE PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 1.

The local administrations have been invited to furnish lists of pensioned Native Officers and soldiers who took part in the Delhi siege and the Lucknow defence and relief in 1857, the Government of India being desirous that these veterans should all be present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar next January.

Applications for accommodation for them should be made to the Secretary, Coronation Durbar Executive Committee, Delhi.

SUICIDE AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, JULY 1

A young man named Benjamin Oscar Toone, aged twenty, the son of the head clerk in the Executive Engineer's office, P. W. D., committed suicide last evening by jumping into the river Goomtee. The District Superintendent of Police was promptly informed and the river was dragged.

The body was recovered at eight o'clock this morning.

An inquest was held at the deceased's residence, when a verdict of death caused by drowning while in a state of insanity was recorded.

The deceased had been under medical treatment for insanity off and on for the last four months, and yesterday his father filed a petition in the Magistrate's court for his son to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

It has now been decided to raise the whole corps of the recently sanctioned frontier Garrison Artillery during the current year, and a grant has been made for the purpose from the South African and China Savings.

The provision of Bandolier equipment for the army in India is to be expedited, a further sum of two lakhs of rupees being made available for the purpose by the Government of India this year.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JULY 1—Hay, Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave from Deolali.

Monteith, Lt.-Col, Bo. 2nd Lancers, on leave from Deesa.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

B. V. A. vs. OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

THE teams of the B. V. A. and the Oxford Light Infantry met last evening on the Cooperage in the Bombay Association Football League. It being the first appearance of the Oxfords in the League a good deal of interest was manifested as to how they would comport themselves. There was quite a crowd of spectators around the enclosure. In the first half the Oxfords pressed continually, though early on the forward rank of the B. V. A. broke right through the defending line of the Oxfords and the goal keeper of the latter team leaving his goal at the crucial moment were able to score. At half time the score was 1-0 in favour of the B. V. A. but this by no means represented the state of the game. The Oxfords kept up a continual bombardment of the B. V. A. goal and had there been a little more sting in their attack they certainly ought to have registered at least three goals.

The second half began rather in favour of the B. V. A. but five minutes after the resumption of the game by capital forward play the Oxfords again go down. A bit of a scrimmage on the goal line resulted in the ball finding its way into the net. To the spectators it appeared as though one of the Oxford forwards had deliberately banged it through with his fist, but the referee thought otherwise. With the scores equal the Oxfords started with renewed vigour and the rest of the game was all in their favour. Their attacking line was irresistible. Three times the centre forward got down and bustled the ball into the net. The whole forward rank was in deadly earnest, and before the game was over the Oxfords had five goals registered to their credit. But for bad shooting the same might have been still higher. The game thus ended :—

Oxford L. I. .... 5 goal.
B. V. A. .... 1 goal.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Barry Capt J F
Buckle Mr E C
Bowring Lieut F S
Betts, Mr and Mrs and infant
Berchotte Mons C
Browring Mr C H
Campbell Maj H M
Chandavarker Hon Mr Justice
Dunne Sergt and Mrs
Dealy Major
Earwaker Mr H
Evan Mr J B
Ferry Mrs
Fulton Mr J H W
Humphrey Mr D W H
Hannah Mr J G
House Mr F
James Mr H R
Khosla Mr J R
Lloyd Mr W
Laxton Mr C W
Macdonald Mr J R
Mitge Lieut R
Mitra Mr J M
O'Connor Mr and Mrs V C S
Poole Mr W
Pearcy Mr C A
Palmer Mr C G
Reade Major A
Redsdale Mr
Ratcliff Mr J
Rues Mr G
Ross Mr R L
Smith Mr and Mrs F F
Smith two Misses
Stone Mr J H
Swayne Col C H
Stocker Lieut H M
Singh Mr K H
Trevor Mr
Taylor Rev F G
Tiery Mr H E
Willis Mr
Willis Miss
Worsly Lieut

THEATRICALS ON BOARD H.M.S. HIGHFLYER.

ON Friday morning at Trincomalie, the Ward Room Officers of the Flagship were "At Home" to their friends, when a very spirited rendering of Sir Arthur Sullivan's operatic version of "Cox and Box" was given by a trio of officers, Messrs. Bell and Hewitt, R.N., and Mr. Francis, R.A. The musical conductor and stage manager was Major Willis, R.M.L.I., and Lieut. Crawford, R.N., orchestrated the music and was the solo accompanist. The Orchestra consisted of about a dozen of the Admiral's band, who thoroughly entered into the spirit of the music and took up all the points which Lieut. Crawford had introduced so effectively, and at the expense of so many hours of work, into the score. The audience, which consisted of about a hundred of the officers and their friends, and the whole of the ship's company, took up all the old jokes, and rapturously applauded the excellent rendering of the very tuneful music. To those who have never noticed the difference between "Cox and Box, and Box and Cox," it may be explained that, the latter is Maddison Morton's original well-known farce, while the former is the same farce, with certain portions of the dialogue, &c., rendered into lyrics by F. C. Burnand, and set to fascinating music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, who has accentuated the action by high musical effects, of an intentionally extravagant nature—dramatic recitative passages—"scenas"—with flowing "cadenzas" and "roulades"—all in the style of the grand opera. Full justice was done to these by the performers. Mr. Hewitt as Cox threw plenty of life into his part, and was heard to great advantage in the "Senario"—"Stay Bouncer, stay" and with Mr. Bell in the duet serenade, "The buttercup dwells in the lowly mead—" with its burlesque vocal accompaniment. Mr. Bell's delicate voice has already been heard in Colombo, but his acting powers came as a surprise. He sang the wellknown Lullaby with great sweetness and charm. His make up and gestures were admirable. The appearance of Mr. Francis as Sergeant Bouncer, ex-militiaman, a very military man, was capital, and his inevitable rat-a-plan was received with shouts of delight. An encore rendering for the finale—Three cheers for Knox who lives in the "Fox," and loud calls for Major Willis and Lieut Crawford brought a capital performance to a conclusion. An ingeniously constructed stage had been built up on the quarter-deck under the direction of Mr. Sillicel, R. A., who would not be discouraged by the many untoward circumstances which got in his way, including a rain squall which threatened to carry the whole theatre overboard.—"Times of Ceylon."

BIJAPUR NOTES.

RAIN BADLY WANTED.

THE chief—almost the only—topic of conversation here during the last few days has, of course, been the illness of the King and the postponement of the Coronation ; and the favourable telegrams that have been arriving the last day or two are a joyful relief to every class in the community. No preparations fortunately had been made for the celebration of the Coronation here, which could not be easily delayed. The public dinner to the poor of Bijapur, however, took place and was, I believe, a great success. The European officers of the city and the leading native gentleman had all contributed liberally, and some two thousand beggars and destitutes were treated to a most substantial spread. They were fed in relays in an open space just outside that wonderful perennial tank of water, the Taj Bauri. The meal began at midday, but even so late as 7 p.m. when one strolled down in that direction one saw considerable numbers of poor people finishing their dinner and many others coming away with fat looking bundles of the remnants.

A few days ago a most successful "panupari" was given in the Asar Mahal by the Jagirdar. Most of the European residents put in an appearance and were entertained with music and the other usual accompaniments of such occasion. The Asar Mahal, decayed old building that it is, looked very well when illuminated with innumerable little oil lamps and brightened with the gay colours of the Mohammedan guests' robes. It is the most sacred and the most ugly of all the many buildings in Bijapur, its only claim to notice from an artistic point of view being the fine old carpets and painted ceilings. It owes its sanctity to the reputed possession of two of the hairs from the prophet's beard, which are said to be enclosed in a box in a room which is only opened on the 1st day of the Mohammedan year. Some little time ago this room was pillaged by some thieves, and it is possible that the sacred relics were stolen away. This is not however known for certain, as the box wherein the hairs are supposed to reside, is not now opened.

There is a universal cry for rain from every side just now, as only in a very few favoured spots has there been sufficient moisture to permit of sowing. A good shower fell last night, but unless more comes and comes soon, there will be no kharif crops for the fifth year in succession.

A CARTLOAD OF RUPEES.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas gave his judgment in the case in which Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary to the S. P. C. A., Bombay, charged Imkanda Babaji and five other cart drivers with causing cruelty to animals and Mr. Sorabji Framji Banker with causing or procuring animals to be cruelly ill-treated. Mr. Byrne, solicitor, of Messrs. Smeatham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the prosecution.

The Magistrate, in giving judgment, said the issues for the decision of the court were (1) what was the maximum load that a pair of ordinary Deccani bullocks could draw without cruelty being caused to them, (2) were the first six accused guilty of having caused cruelty to their animals on the 5th of May last, and (3) whether Mr. Sorabji Framji Banker, the seventh accused, caused or procured the animals to be ill-treated. With regard to the first issue His Worship was of opinion that 1,600 lbs. to 1,800lbs. was the maximum load that a pair of ordinary Deccani bullocks such as were seen in Bombay could draw without cruelty being caused to them. His Worship then recapitulated the evidence of the experts and said :—

"The whole evidence of the experts, Captain Nowell, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Mr. William Stephens, Professor Neorozjee Dorabjee Dhakmalwala, and of the indefatigable secretary of the Society, Mr. K. M. Shroff proves beyond any doubt that the maximum load that could be ordinarily drawn by a pair of ordinary Deccani bullocks is from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. There would no doubt be a few bullocks here and there whose condition might enable them to carry about 100 lbs more, but that circumstance does not show that the standard fixed by the expert evidence is not a fair guide for coming to a conclusion in cases of overloading. As it has been proved before me that the load carried in these carts was, 2,800 lbs., in each cart, I find that it was decided cruelty on the part of the accused to have compelled these bullocks to carry such a load even for a small distance, I, therefore, find the second issue in the affirmation. With regard to the third issue I have already found that the evidence before me not sufficient to justify this Court in coming to the conclusion that the accused, Mr. Banker, caused those animals to be ill-treated, I do not see any reason to disbelieve his statement ; but at the same time I exonerate Mr. Shroff from any blame whatever with regard to the action that he has taken in bringing all the accused including Mr. Banker before this Court. He had good reason to believe that Mr. Banker was responsible for the loading of the carts particularly as he saw Mr. Banker near one of the entrances of the Bank. I order Mr. Banker to be acquitted. With regard to the first six accused I think the ends of justice will be amply satisfied by my inflicting upon these accused a nominal fine, and by warning them not to repeat the offence in future. I therefore convict them under section 21 of Act 48 of 1860, and sentence them to pay a fine of Re. 1 each".

THE ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. B. D. Binning disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnett charged Motilal Jugaldas with behaving in a disorderly manner at Bhuleshwar on Wednesday last.

Superintendent Roberts said that accused was shouting and yelling when he was brought to the police station, and was very violent. He was present when accused was brought to the police station and as no explanation could be had from him he was sent to the Police Surgeon. He believed the man must have continued his violent behaviour even in the back victoria in which he was conveyed to the Police Surgeon. This might have caused the marks on his body by its coming into contact with the edges of the conveyance.

Superintendent Nolan said that when the accused was brought to the Mazagon Police Chowkey he had several marks on his body and the police officer then in charge had made a note of it in the chowkey book. The accused persistently refused to take food also. He was therefore allowed to go home in police custody under instructions from the Police Surgeon. He took his food there and then tried to shut his doors against the police, upon which the policemen rushed in and brought him down by force. No additional mark was found on his body when it was examined after his coming back to the lock-up.

The Magistrate observed that he was perfectly satisfied with the explanation given by the police officers. As he had found peculiar marks on the body of the accused he thought it necessary to inquire into the matter. The accused had been in police custody already for three days, and therefore he would warn and discharge him.

Shortly after Dr. Powell, Police Surgeon, came to the court and said that he wished to correct certain statements published in the press. He had not made the statement, as reported, that the accused had been beaten. As regards the accused's statements that he had been kept without food and water, Dr. Powell said he was summoned to the cell. There he gave food to the accused with a stomach-pump. Milk was offered to him (accused) in his own presence by one of his own caste-men but he persistently refused to take it. The accused expressed his willingness to take food at his own home. He was then allowed to go home. The accused had moreover told him that the marks were caused by a fall.

THE conviction is slowly but surely growing on us that until the Coronation ceremonies and celebrations are comfortably over our excellent contemporary, the "Daily Telegraph", is in imminent danger of spontaneous combustion. For days past, says the "Pall Mall Gazette", we, as earnest students of its leader columns, have had our breath taken away by the stupendous magnificence of the language and phrases in which it has clothed the simplest details connected with the approaching great event. Never were common things dressed up with such a wealth of imagery, of poetry, of quotation, as have graced our contemporary's utterances. The only doubt we have felt has been as to whether it is possible to maintain this lofty standard right up to the appointed day. To lower it would eclipse the hilarity of all right-minded persons, who enjoy healthy laughter, and we trust no such disaster is possible. One entreaty we do make : let us be spared "far-flung battle-line" ; and we emphatically declare that any further reference to Xerxes and "sea-borne Salamis" will call for instant interference on the part of the police. Our contemporary seems to forget that, while Xerxes counted "his ships in thousands" and "men in nations" at break of day, "at the sunset where were they"? *Absit omen!*

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Monday says :—There is a good deal of anxiety about the rain all round the district. People are inclined to believe that there will be enough rain in July. The cultivators have already sown seeds and are anxiously awaiting the rain.

In consequence of the sudden illness of his Majesty the King, the festivities arranged for Coronation Day were all postponed. Anxiety prevails among all classes of the people as to his Majesty's condition.

The children's party, sports and fancy dress ball arranged by the B. B. and C. I. Railway staff was however held, and the proceedings were very enjoyable.

Mr. Pratt, the Collector, has gone to Bombay on six days' casual leave.

It has been decided that the Sanitary Department shall provide the famine-stricken children with clothes when they are in hospital.

The Ahmedabad College played the Camp Gymkhana their first cricket match of the season on the day fixed for the Coronation. The match ended in a draw in favour of the college.

The oil painting of Kavi Dayaram, which is to be placed in the Gujerati Vernacular Society, is ready.

Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, N. D., has subscribed Rs. 100 to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in connection with the next Congress and has consented to allow his name to be inscribed as a patron of the exhibition.

Mr. G. M. Tripathi, BA., LLB., the well-known author of Gujerat, delivered a lecture in the Premabhai Hall under the auspices of the Social and Literary Association, D. B. Ambalal Sakerlal being in the chair.

PROPOSED BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AT PANCHGANI.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

The Rev. J. Redman Chaplain of Panchgani has issued the following appeal :—It is proposed to start a High School for European boys at Panchgani. There are many Europeans in India employed by Government, on the Railways, and in various pursuits, on salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 per mensem, whose children cannot grow up strong and healthy in the hot plains, yet the parents cannot afford to send them to England. It is of the greatest importance that for children "good education" (up to the Matriculation Standard), in a "good climate," under wholesome religious influences, should be provided within moderate distance of the homes of their parents, and that they thus fitted mentally and physically for future positions of usefulness in the country. From time to time schools have been opened in Panchgani, but (a) the want of school-house, master's residence, &c., and the consequent drain on school resources for house rent, and (b) their character as private undertakings, without assured succession of suitable principals, led to failure and caused them to be discontinued.

Three years ago Miss Kimmins, under the auspices of the Z. B. M. M. Society, opened a school for girls in Panchgani, and the need of similar institution for boys is emphasized by the fact that she was begged to allow boys to attend. She consented on condition that it was to be a temporary arrangement only. At the present time there are 21 boys in the school, some of whom are day pupils and some live at a separate boarding establishment.

The parents, however feel it most desirable that a separate institution for boys only should be established without delay. Also from enquiries made it is evident that were there a separate boys' school many more would join us. From the point of "climate," Panchgani is all that can be desired. It is remarkably healthy, the monsoon is moderate (from 60 to 80 inches), and the temperature very equable. European children thrive here. An application to the Colonial and Continental Church Society of London has been generously met by them, and they have agreed to give substantial grants towards the stipend of the Chaplain, who would also be Principal, and they have promised to do their best towards raising funds for erecting the school buildings. It remains to secure a good site and erect the necessary buildings. Towards this object, largely through the munificence of the late Miss Ashlin, a sum of about Rs. 13,600 is available. It is estimated that for site and buildings about Rs. 33,000 additional will be required. The full grant-in-aid admissible under the Educational Code viz., one half the cost of site and buildings will doubtless be contributed by Government. This will leave about Rs. 12,000 to be raised by private subscriptions.

A convenient site of some 23 acres is in the market with a bungalow and buildings, some of which it may be possible to utilize. It is proposed to purchase this property and to build class rooms, dormitories, &c., as needed. We therefore appeal to the generosity of the public to enable us to acquire the site and to provide the necessary accommodation for at least 50 boys, with whom we should hope to start the school. The institution would be registered, and receive aid from Government under the Grant-in-Aid Code. With this assistance and the fee receipts the school would doubtless be self-supporting. It would be an inestimable boon to many Europeans living in India.

Donations may be made payable to the Rev. J. Redmand, Chaplain, Panchgani ; or to the Rev. Canon W. A. Roberts, Secretary Church Mission Society, Grant Road, Bombay ; or may be paid direct to the credit of the Panchgani Boys' School Building Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay. The following subscriptions have been already received :—H. E. The Right Hon. Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay Rs. 300 The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rs. 300. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay has written the following letter :—I have great pleasure in supporting the above appeal. A school of the kind proposed is a pressing need of the diocese, and no more suitable location could be found that Panchgani. I believe that on the footing which has now been arranged it is sure to succeed. I am well acquainted with the place, and I have taken an active part in the selection of the site and in all the preliminary procedure. I cordially commend the scheme to the public as one which, in my opinion, is likely to prove of much value to an important section of the European community.

A PLEA FOR THE POOR CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I think it is now high time that something should be done to ameliorate the wretched lot of poor clerks, who crushed by over work and bullied by superiors, are really objects of commiseration and pity. I am a native of India and I, therefore, feel ashamed to owe that employes prefer to serve under a European Master. When a native is at the head of a department, they do not expect fair and just treatment.

This short letter will, I trust, attract the attention of my countrymen, whether they are Mahomedans, Parsis or Hindus, and they will recognize that kindness and justice to inferiors are marks of a true gentleman.—Yours etc.

AN OBSERVER.

June 30.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the other day a report in your paper of a police case for alleged cruelty to bullocks, I was forcibly struck with the thought that were you to publish a letter calling the attention of the powers that are to the condition of rational, and, therefore more sensitive beings, our fellow creatures, namely, the unhappy clerks of certain offices, you would not only be entitled to the gratitude of a very large body of sufferers, but would be the means of improving the lot of those who are even worse off than the bullocks, whose cause is being so often and so powerfully pleaded before the Magistracy. Carts, if overloaded, render the party and parties concerned liable to punishment, and simple children of nature, such as our cart-drivers are made to feel keenly if the animals, which they look upon as their own property, are goaded or otherwise ill-treated. But, Sir, who cares for the voiceless clerks. How many of these creatures are not over-worked, worried mercilessly and otherwise rendered wretched by unfeeling superiors who, after exacting an excessive amount of work from the drudges, give them a bad name! and yet there is nobody to speak up for them! No wonder if the wretched servant, weighed down by anxieties, dies prematurely. He is beyond the reach of his persecutor or persecutors; but his unfortunate family to whom he leaves a legacy of sorrow, debt, distress, and want have to suffer to a degree of which nobody who has not experienced the miseries of the situation can have any conception. This kind of cruelty to our fellow creatures deserves severest condemnation, and when the ways of the unjust, however skilfully masked, are seen through, and they are disconcerted, much will have been done towards the amelioration of a helpless class of beings. Cannot a society on the lines of the S. P. C. A. be organised, and its agents authorised to visit offices, gather information, report cases of injustice and oppression, and bring to public notice instances of favouritism and nepotism, which are generally responsible for the state of things?—Yours, etc.,

Parel, June 30th.

HUMANITY.

A FRENCH newspaper is filled with alarm at the prospects of the unruly crowds which will assemble at the Coronation. It has made the astonishing discovery that London has been stripped of police to supplement the British forces in South Africa. The employment of the Metropolitan constable in warfare is a useful hint. A man who by merely extending his right arm can stop London's worst torrent of traffic surely should have no difficulty in bringing to a standstill the charge of the heaviest cavalry.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

After much consultation and suggestion His Excellency the Viceroy has finally approved the plan for the Durbar works at Delhi; building operations have now been started in right earnest and much progress has already been made. The Committee have six good months before them in which to dovetail all the patiently thought out details, and it is fully expected that the result will be an elaborate mosaic, attractive in design and appropriate in use. Lord Curzon's powers of organisation have never been exhibited to greater advantage than in the arrangement of the preliminaries, and in the programme of what promises to be the most gorgeous pageant that has ever been held since the establishment of British rule in India. Major-General Henry R. E., Quartermaster-General in India, and Mr. Barnes, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary, with Rai Bahadur Gunga Ram, that factotum of infinite resource and ability, are superintending the growth of the new Durbar City, and all interested may confidently leave the evolution in their hands with a surety of success.

The plan embraces a congeries of camps, of which the central lies to the north of the historical Ridge and between it and the Najaf Garh Canal. The Durbar will be held in an amphitheatre, horse-shoe in form, consisting of a great raised band of earth 12 feet high, which will require about 20 lakhs of earthwork. The design of the pavilion has been prepared by Colonel Jacob. The dais for H. E. the Viceroy will be under a gold canopy, oriental domed 20 feet in diameter and 11 feet high. Reaching from each side will be rows of seats, divided into blocks, capable of seating 10,000 people. The front seats, about 1,000 in number will be reserved for the Native Chiefs, their Political Officers and their ministers. The Viceroy's flagstaff will be fixed on the same level as the platform of the dais 10 feet behind the canopy. The Imperial Standard will be in the the centre of the arena, and around it the massed bands will take their stand. For the spectators there will be sixteen rows of seats and behind these will be about 19,000 square feet of open space affording standing room for those who have not been fortunate enough to obtain seats. It is also proposed to have a carriage drive 30 feet wide all round the arena. The cost of this pavilion will be about Rs. 15,000, of which it is expected that more than half will be recovered. The electric light, which will be supplied by Messrs. Kilburn and Co., who have been given the contract of the whole camp, will be supplied to the pavilion from the station near the ridge.

The idea of building special quarters for H. E. the Viceroy has been abandoned. Instead of this he will be of accommodated in the Circuit House, the only permanent building that will be erected, and which after the Durbar will be handed over to the Punjab Government. It will be of stone in mud all through in superstructure, and of stone in lime in foundation and plinth. It will contain a large drawing room and a dining room each 38 feet by 24 feet, an ante-room, and lobby flanked on both sides by bath dressing and bed rooms, with a verandah all round. It will have a porch in front. The roof will consist of jack arches supported on steel joints and the whole will cost about Rs. 60,000, which will be charged to the Punjab Provincial Funds. The building is situated on the left of the road leading from the Flagstaff to the Cemetery.

The camps of the Presidential Governors, the Provincial Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners and Residents as also those of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Generals of the four commands will radiate from the Viceroy's camp and all around and beyond these will be the camps of the Native Chiefs, the Foreign Consultrs camps the Press camp and the necessary policies in the way of Post and Telegraph offices etc., In order to deal with the unusual amount of traffic expected, Government has sanctioned the widening and improvement of the approaches to the Ajmere and Turkoman Gates of the City and also the opening of a small gate way for cattle near the Delhi Gate.

The levelling of the polo ground is in progress. There will be three blocks two for the tournaments and one for practice. In the middle of the polo stand will be a raised seat for Lord Curzon who means to invest every function with the regal dignity of the mighty potentate he represents.

The Railway arrangements have also been decided upon by a select Committee of railway officials. A branch line will be constructed from the Delhi Umballa-Kalka Railway to the neighbourhood of the central camp and temporary stations will be opened near the sites of the principal Provincial camps. A temporary station will be opened at Selimgarh in the Fort, and on the nights of the investiture and State Ball special trains will be run to and from the camp, whence a covered way will lead to the Diwan-i-Am. It is also contemplated to run a light narrow gauge railway from the City to the main camp in the Durbar arena and to the review ground.

It is expected that the buildings will be completed by the end of October and that all the camps will be pitched by the 15th November.—"Indian Engineering."

AN ALLEGED LASCAR DESERTER

ARRESTED AS A RESTRICTED ALIEN.

AN adjourned case, in which a native of Punjab name Ditta Fatha was charged with being a deserter from the P. and O. steamship China, was dealt with at the Port Melbourne police court on June 7. On the previous occasion, Mr. Stewart, who appeared for the steamship company, pointed out that the man could not be identified, as the vessel had left Melbourne, and on Saturday he admitted that he had very little further particulars to give as to identification. The only thing was a photographic group of the crew, and one of the colored men strongly resembles Ditta Fatha, but it was for the bench to decide whether they thought it was he. Then he would ask that the accused might be sworn.

The bench were not satisfied that the accused was in the photographic group.

Constable Brown gave evidence that he saw the accused climbing up the side of the pier, and when he spoke to him the only intelligible thing he could say was "P. and O. China." Afterwards, when an interpreter was secured he denied that he had belonged to the China, but stated that he has been in the country for two months.

The accused refused to enter the witness box. "Only God Almighty (he was understood to declare could get him out of this."

Mr. Stewart pointed out that as the P. and O. Company was liable to a penalty of £100 in cases where these men got away from the ship, and as the Crown intended to have this man re-arrested, he would ask the bench to adjourn this case until next September, when the China would be here again. This request was granted.

At the instance of William John Hambleton, customs officer, the accused was then arrested on warrant and charged under the Aliens Restriction Act with being a prohibited person, who, when asked to do so, failed to write a passage of 50 words in length in a European language.

The officer asked for a remand till Thursday. This was the first case under this act, and the Crown was not quite prepared to go on. The remand was granted.

ALLEGED BOER CONSPIRACY.

A DESPERATE PLOT.

THE "Daily Telegraph" published the following on the 9th June: By Saturday's mail from South Africa we received from Mr. Bennet Burleigh the duplicate of an interesting telegram concerning the discovery of another conspiracy at Pretoria. This message which was dated May 17, was evidently suppressed by the Censor—at all events it never reached the offices of the "Daily Telegraph". Perhaps, however, the Censor will not object to its publication now that the war is over. Mr. Burleigh says :—

Another plot has been unearthed at Pretoria than which nothing can be more fatal to the best interests of the Boers. It recalls the last days of the Southern Confederacy, but happily the conspirators have been foiled here. Last Thursday the troops in the town stood to arms all night. Again to-night the guards were doubled, the men returning to quarters at six p.m. A number of arrests, in all about forty-five, have been made. Amongst others apprehended are several lawyers, including Holland and Lingebeck and also the latter's clerk, D. Van Wyk, and Messrs. Botha and Tossel. It is stated that the conspirators expected help from outside. The town was to be attacked, and, if possible raided for supplies and arms, and during the tumult the buildings were to be blown up, and the British officers, including Lord Kitchener, were to be killed or captured. A desperate attempt was to be made to kill or secure Lord Kitchener."

A VALUABLE SOUVENIR.

THE "Bombay Gazette" on Thursday issued as a supplement to the paper a beautifully printed pictorial sheet illustrative of the life, family, and residences of the King-Emperor. Although it cannot now be called a Coronation supplement it is yet a valuable souvenir of a historic day ; and the present illness of the King perhaps makes it additionally interesting.—"Bombay Guardian."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

FORM AT THE 'VARSITIES.

POLO AT RANELAGH.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

THE experience of Birmingham is being repeated at Lord's. The first test match was spoiled by rain, the second seems likely to suffer as greatly. To the deep disappointment of thousands of cricket enthusiasts Wednesday broke dull and threateningly, and about seven o'clock a drizzling rain began to fall, softly and slightly at first, but as the morning wore on, more heavily. At noon there was a temporary cessation, and the sun made a feeble attempt to break through the dull leaden clouds, but it failed, and gloom settled upon the ground once more. At one o'clock rain fell smartly, and further postponed play. It was evident from an early period of the morning that cricket would be impossible before luncheon, but this fact notwithstanding, a fair number of spectators entered the ground and took up their positions on the covered seats, there to wait with what patience they could muster for the clearing of the clouds and the commencement of the game. At the last moment it was decided to leave Taylor out of the English team ; whilst contrary to expectation Saunders was able to play for Australia. At twenty minutes to three Darling led his men on to the field amidst loud cheers, which were renewed with vigour a minute or two later when MacLaren and Fry came out to open the innings for England. Jones started the bowling from the old Nursery end to MacLaren, sending down a maiden over. Hopkins then took up the bowling at the Pavilion end, and with his second ball suceeded in getting Fry easily caught by Hill at short square-leg without scoring. The Sussex amateur looked very downcast at his dismissal, but it must be said that the stroke by which he was out was a bad one. "Ranji" came in next, and carefully played out the over. England's disasters were not ended, for in Hopkins's second over, to the mortification of the spectators, the Sussex captain was beaten and bowled by a splendid ball before he had made a run. Thus two of England's greatest batsmen were out and not a run scored. Jackson had only just time to come in and take up his position at the wicket when rain drove the players to the shelter of the pavilion. (It may here be mentioned that the wicket had dried rapidly under the influence of the strong wind, and was as hard as possible.) The game was delayed exactly twenty minutes, and on resuming play at 3.20 the bowlers were as before. Jones sent down a maiden over, and then Jackson scored the first run for England, carefully placing Hopkins a few yards away on the leg side for a single. MacLaren then got a ball from the same bowler away to leg, but Hill came down on the ball in superb style, which evoked loud applause from the spectators. The Yorkshire amateur next cut Jones very luckily for 4, the ball going out of the reach of Armstrong in the slips on its way to the boundary. After another couple to Jackson, MacLaren, who had been in half an hour without scoring, hit the New South Wales bowler to square leg for 4, whilst Jackson, who was now playing splendidly, cut the fast bowler for a similar number. With the score at 19, however, rain again commenced to fall, this time more heavily causing the players to beat a hasty retreat to the pavilion. When stumps were drawn for the day the score stood at 102 for two wickets.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Pld.	W.	L.	D.	Pts	Percentage.
Yorkshire	8	3	0	5	3	100.00
Surrey	10	2	0	8	2	100.00
Leicestershire	5	1	0	4	1	100.00
Lancashire	7	3	1	3	2	50.00
Sussex	8	3	1	4	2	50.00
Gloucester	7	2	1	4	1	33.33
Derbyshire	4	1	1	2	0	00.00
Somersetshire	5	2	2	1	0	00.00
Essex	6	1	1	4	0	00.00
Warwickshire	5	1	1	3	—0	00.00
Kent	6	1	3	2	—2	—50.00
Worcestershire	7	1	4	2	—3	—60.00
Notts	5	0	1	4	—1	—100.00
Middlesex	5	0	2	3	—2	—100.00
Hampshire	4	0	3	1	—3	—100.00

Together with most cricketers, the Varsity teams are experiencing a sorry time just now. In most cases a few weeks' wet weather really matters very little. The form of the regular players is known to an ounce, hence there is no great exercising of mind as regards the future. It is different with the 'Varsity teams, however, who have to be tried, selected, and got together all in the space of a few short weeks. Unluckily, "dem'nd damp conditions" interferred with both the Cambridge vs. Surrey and the Oxford vs. Kent matches during the week. These were not finished, which is a pity. If nothing else, the "experience" gained against such teams is most valuable to Light and Dark Blues alike. One was bound to be greatly pleased with the all-round consistent batting of the Cantabs against such bowlers as Richardson, Brockwell, May, etc. Oddly enough, the two Surrey amateurs, Dowson and Harper, made the best stand. Their partnership realised 115 runs, while every single Cantab, except Ebden, got into double figures. Like Mrs. Todgers, the Light Blue batsmen certainly demonstrated what they can do when they are so minded.

Wretched weather prevailed right throughout the final trial match at Oxford early last week. The cricket was slow and correspondingly dull in the main, albeit some few of the batsmen made matters fairly lively. In this direction, W. S. Medlicott (Magdalen), G. H. Collins (Brazenose), R. S. Darling (Oriel), and the Hon. M. Herbert (Balliol), all showed splendid form. The most effective bowlers were R. O. W. Burn (Oriel) and E. G. Whately (New College)—both of whom were chosen to play vs. Kent later in the week. Darling was also included, but Herbert was again passed over. Considering his Notts County experiences, one would have thought he was entitled to extended trial at any rate. The hop county ran up a capital score of 275 in their first innings. Burn, Evans, and Whately (six wickets for 66) were the most effective bowlers, but the fielding was feeble in the extreme. One famous critic dubs it "simply disgraceful", and another "enough to break any bowler's heart". This is a matter of most serious concern. Moreover, it was inexcusable—as the Kent men subsequently demonstrated. Last year, Ernsthausen failed to get his colours ostensibly on account of his bad fielding. If the same applies this year, fully half the present team will have to go.

The final and deciding encounter of the International matches will be held at Hurlingham to-morrow (Saturday) provided, that is to say, the British summer permits. The continued rain had rendered the ground so heavy and sodden that the second match had to be postponed from Saturday till Monday, when a large and fashionable company assembled to witness it. They were rewarded by a magnificent exhibition of polo. It will be remembered that the Americans won the first match of the rubber, scoring two goals to one hit by the defending team. Warned by this defeat and the incidents of the game, Captain Renton, Mr. G. Miller, and Mr. Buckmaster, to whom the choice of the English side was entrusted, wisely decided to reconstitute it for the second match. The original English team seemed to be deficient in goal-getting powers. Their hitting in front of goal was none too accurate, Mr. C. Miller scarcely showed the fine form that distinguished his play last season, and Mr. "Pat" Nickalls was not exactly brilliant at No. 2. In the second team Mr. Cecil Nickalls retained his place at No. 1. Mr. F. M. Freake and Mr. George Miller played Nos 2 and 3 respectively, and Mr. Buckmaster was told off to defend goal. The combination proved altogether successful and satisfactory. They held the challengers from first to last, and gained a decisive victory by six goals to one. The same side will represent England to-morrow and should have no great difficulty in winning the third match of the series, thereby retaining at Hurlingham the handsome challenge cup presented by the Westchester Polo Club, U. S. A., in 1886. On Tuesday, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Americans played a match at Ranelagh against a home team consisting of Captain Jenner, Messrs. Rawlinson, F. A. Gill, and H. Scott Robson ; for the visitors Mr. M. Waterbury replaced Mr. Agassiz at No. 2. The game throughout was exceedingly close and exciting, and the Royal party were keenly interested in the play. Until near the end of the last ten the match was even, either side having obtained five goals, but just before the close Mr. Rawlinson sent the ball between the posts thereby winning the game for his side. No fewer than eleven teams have entered for the Novice's Cup, which began at Ranelagh on Thursday. The preliminary ties in the first round were completed the same day. A capital match was played at Hurlingham on Wednesday between Rugby (Messrs. C. Nickalls, J. M. Waterbury, Captain E. D. Miller and Mr. Buckmaster) and a home quartette consisting of Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. P. Nickalls, Mr. F. M. Freake and Mr. John Watson. At half time neither side had gained any advantage, but latterly Rugby forged ahead, and in the result won by seven goals to five.

The result of the open Golf championship at Hoylake last week was admirable in its proportions and balance. It was not so unexpected as to be a complete surprise, and not so foregone as to be dully obvious. One can safely say that, apart from all idle and professional prophecy, it disappointed no one; it was at once popular and just. People were convinced that Herd, as certainly as anybody else, deserved the championship, though few of the regular tipsters dared name him before others. Whether one attributes the mistake to a momentary aberration or a pointer's premonition—a futile shirking of responsibility—the regret is still pungent. It was surely the tide in one's affairs that would have led on to reputation as a tipster, if not to actual fortune, and one has honestly to confess the failure to take it at the flood. "Never up, never in." No one would gainsay Herd's right to a championship some day or another. In 1892 he tied for the second place, and in 1893 he was third. Dropping to eight in 1894, the next year at St. Andrews he was again second. Two fifths, two bad years, and again fifth last year showed that he "held we fall to rise," and here he is, by no freak of fortune, deservedly at the top. And he is there by sheer good play, with apparently little luck to help him. You may say that it was lucky for him that Vardon, with remarkable inconsistency, drove twice out of bounds going to the first hole, that Vardon missed his twoyard putt on the last green, that Braid missed short putts and lipped the hole, &c. But even if this is to the point, it is equally to the point to say that the champion himself missed short putts and lipped the hole. He did these things and yet he showed himself a fine player—it is reassuring to find that so attractive a player is so effective,—and nowhere did he show himself finer than in his wonderful recoveries from his occasional mistakes. One is half inclined to think that Braid is a little nervous—a comfortable reflection to the man who feels the presence of a following couple or two in the privacy of his club. You had Braid, Vardon, and Maxwell making magnificent efforts in the last half round, while Herd had seemed, from about the eight hole, to feel the stress of it overmuch, and certainly fell away. He did something of the same kind seven years ago at St. Andrews where, before the last round, having established a record for the green and holding a lead of three strokes, he fell off badly, and finished four strokes behind Taylor. Again in 1896 he broke the record at Muirfield in the first round, and was thirteen strokes worse in his last. If there is anything in his suggestion of nervousness, one would think the acquisition of the championship would prove a satisfactory cure.

The large entry which has been secured for the Manchester and District Ladies' Challenge Cup Golf Competition in its first year would appear to indicate that the establishment of the competition meets a long-felt want. Ninety-two ladies had expressed their intention of playing at Trafford Park and of these seventy-four actually started. The competitors were thoroughly representative of golf in the district. It is hoped that in course of time the new Ladies' Cup will, in its way, prove as successful in promoting interest in the game as have been the two trophies mentioned. It says much for the enthusiasm of the lady golfers that all the players who went to Trafford Park persisted, in spite of the wretched weather, in teeing off. It is true that less than half of the competitors returned their cards, but that, perhaps, was only to be expected under the circumstances. The rain came down steadily during the time that play was in progress, and more miserable conditions for a golf meeting could scarcely be imagined. On the whole the play was of a fairly satisfactory character, and one or two of the cards brought in were very creditable indeed. The best gross score was made by Mrs. Parkinson, of Cheadle. Mrs. Paskinson reached the turn in 46, included in these figures being an unfortunate seven for the seventh hole. She did not do quite so well on the return journey, spending eight strokes on two occasions when six should have been sufficient. Her score for the nine holes was 49, which made her total 95. Mrs. MacLaren, of the Manchester Club, went round in a fairly level 99 and Mrs. Boyd, of Didsbury, only took one stroke more. Mrs. W. Milne, of Winslow, and Miss Adamson, of Didsbury, each finished in 105; Mrs. Saatweber, of Manchester, in 104; and Miss Bock, of Bowdon, in 105. The positions of these ladies in the list were, however, considerably altered by the handicap. Thus Mrs. Boyd, who was given eight strokes, was able to tie for first place with Mrs. Parkinson, whose allowance was three strokes. Their gross score was 93. Miss Bock's liberal handicap left her third, with 97 gross while Mrs. MacLaren, who only received one stroke, had to be content with fourth place, with a gross score which was slightly better than that of Mrs. Saatweber. Miss Adamson, who played from scratch, just secured inclusion among the first dozen gross scores. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Parkinson played off the tie over the first nine holes, with the result that Mrs. Boyd was declared the winner of the Cup. Mrs. Parkinson received the consolation prize. An optional sweepstakes, for which many of the players entered, was won by Mrs. MacLaren, the second prize going to Mrs. Saatweber. At the conclusion of the day's play the prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Prestwich, the president of the Association, who remarked that it was only fitting that Mrs. Boyd should win the Cup, seeing that the competition owed its existence largely to the members of the Didsbury Club. Mrs. Glascott, the hon. secretary of the Association, and Mr. H. Ross Coubrough, of the Manchester Club, were responsible for the arrangements.

The death of the driver of Lord Willoughby de Eresby's motor car has been declared to be accidental by the coroner's jury which investigated the facts, and it serves no good purpose to go behind that finding in an attempt to attribute blame to the design or the condition of the car which he was driving. But it is interesting to know that in Lord Willoughby's opinion the man was not a competent driver, and that one of the occupants of the car when the spill occurred gave evidence that the driver appeared to lose his head and jammed his brakes on suddenly. The accident occurred between Corby and Bown, in Lincolnshire. Lord Willoughby was away from home, and his driver was giving some friends a Sunday afternoon outing. The slight hill down which he was running has a little curvature, but is certainly not steep. Apparently the driver thought he could take it at unslackened speed, but found it needed checking, and, realising this necessity suddenly, jammed on his brakes and so disturbed the equilibrium of the car. For it did not actually overturn but tipped sideways, throwing the occupants out, and then righted itself. It is one of the elementary rules of a careful driver to avoid putting brakes on suddenly, and to take double care to apply them gently when the car is travelling on a curve. One should slow for a corner, not wait till one is actually on the curve and halfway round. The difficulty of finding competent motor servants is growing great r everyday. The reliable car is here, the reliable man is often far to seek, not only for the care of private pleasure vehicles but for public service driving. Nearly all the attempts to run postal motor vans, and parcel services which have had to be abandoned, owe their lack of success to the impossibility of finding suitable drivers, and of supervising their work. Reckless driving and wilful neglect of a vehicle after the end of a drive are the two chief faults of the irresponsible mechanic. Last week another flagrant case of "showing off" occurred when a driver of a car belonging to Captain Long, the brother of the President of the Local Government Board, attempted to stop suddenly behind another car, instead of passing by it where plenty of space remained. He wrecked the back of the car in front, and injured the one he was in, and threw his master on to the road, all for the sake of a showy stop, which did not come off. The Automobile Club is about to deal with this difficulty in a very practical manner. It has appointed a man of great experience on many cars as club engineer. In addition to his duties as an advisory expert, he will, for a fee of three guineas, payable to the club, train members' servants for three weeks in the art of driving.

THE WAR FROM THE BOER SIDE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The sun was pouring down its scorching rays upon the mountain, adding the suffering of thirst to the punishment which the Boer fire was steadily and continuously inflicting upon the doomed column. The Boer officers were still uncertain as to the the outcome of the main battel going on six miles to the south-east, and Wet's purpose was to force Carleton to fight for his position until Van Dam should return with his Johannesburgers, or until other forces might come from the nearest section of Joubert's right. It was about one o'clock, and the Boer fire was growing more deadly in its effect, when the British uplifted the white flag and brought the fight of the morning to a close. Colonel Carleton, 37 officers, and over 900 men laid down their arms, and the surrender was actually made to a force less than the number of troops who had given up the fight! In fact, it was not until Van Dam appeared on the scene from the south, with 800 Johannesburg Police, that the work of disarmament was actively begun by the victors.

Mr. Davitt sees a likeness to Mr. Parnell in De Wet:

There is a transient likeness to Mr. Parnell in De Wet, when the face is seen in profile, with the hat on, and covering the large head and broad forehead which were not conspicuous features in the physical structure of the Irish leader. The head and face are more powerful and massive than Mr. Parnell's, but possess none of the refinement or handsome lines which gave to the latter's looks, previous to his illness in 1887, their well remembered impress of dignified attractiveness.

DE WET AND GENERAL FRENCH.

De Wet's opinions on British Generals are more trenchant than complimentary:

Asked by one of English prisoners his opinion of Lord Roberts, his reply was: "I would rather hear yours as to what generalship he would be likely to show if he had to fight, say, 200,000 Boers with 35,000 British." On General French alone of all the British officers he passed a complementary judgment: "He is the only 'Boer' general in the British army": while the modest and retiring defender of Mafeking was summed up in the joking expression: "He would make a most successful war correspondent for a comic military journal!"

Mr. Davitt denies the white flag charges, and explains the Belmont incident thus:

Lord Methuen's unsoldierly imputations upon the conduct of his foes at Belmont were only worthy of that eminent man and general. The facts upon which he based his charge of firing under cover of the white flag were these: Near the end of the battle, and as the Boer forces were retreating, but firing as they retired, a small body of about fifteen Boers, who had been isolated on a detached kopje, were surrounded by troops, and were being fired upon from all sides. Retreat was hopeless, and one of the party held up a white flag. This man, according to the Boer version of the story, was in the rear of his comrades, on a higher ground, and acted on his own initiative, seeing the hopelessness of the position. The English ceased firing, but the Boers lower down on the ridge who had not seen the flag nor knew of its being hoisted, continued the fight. Some of the enemy were hit, and the British, in retaliation, shot every member of the small band, riddling their bodies with bullets. It was on this incident that Lord Methuen grounded a foul charge, and levelled it against all the men who had fought against him at Belmont. It was a charge made with the object of rendering it a cover for the massacre of the fifteen burghers, and was thoroughly English in meaning and motive.

We have now, perhaps, quoted sufficiently from Mr. Michael Davitt's book to show that it is a work of great interest to those who make a study of the war, and is especially serviceable in correcting the very one-sided description of the chief battles that is almost inevitable in the histories and narratives hitherto given.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER AN L. C. C. SCHOLAR.

The honours list in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos (Part I.) was issued on Tuesday (10 inst.) The wranglers are as follows (in all cases of equality the names are bracketed equal):—

Ds.—E. Cunningham, St. John's.
2.—F. Slator, St. John's.
3.—H. A. Webb, Trinity, and P. W. Wood, Emmanuel.
5.—W. R. Hughes, Jesus.
6.—H. Goddard, St. John's, and D. K. Picken, Jesus.
8.—J. Le Thomas, Trinity.
9.—A. L. Dixon, Sidney-Sussex, and W. H. S. Garnett, Trinity.
11.—F. Clarke, Emmanuel, and C. C. Mason, Trinity Hall.
13.—G. W. Brinster, King's; G. K. King, St. John's, and S. C. Mould, Jesus.
16.—J. M. Baguley, Pembroke, and J. C. M. Garnett, Trinity.
18.—H. R. Lloyd, Caius.
19.—W. H. Kennett, St. John's, and N. D. Walker, Trinity.
21.—J. S. Edwards, Pembroke, and J. Hemant, Pembroke.

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds.—A. B. Wright, Trinity.
24.—E. M. Eustace, Sidney-Sussex; B. C. Forbes King's; A. McG. C. Tampoe, Clare; F. G., Tyers, Pembroke; and P. Mc. G. Wilson, Clare.
29.—T. V. T. Baxter, Corpus Christi.
30.—H. J. Coates, Christ's; and E. M. Cook, Clare
32.—F. Davis, Corpus Christi; J. L. H. Gardner Selwyn; and L. K. Meryon, Pembroke.
35.—S. G. Horsley, King's.
36.—R. T. B. Glasspool, Magdalen; and H. F. Toplis Clare.
38.—D. L. Bryce, Emmanuel; J. A. Cable, Trinity; C. Ough, Emmanuel; A. I. Prichard, Queens'; N. Strickland, Sidney-Sussex.
43.—W. G. Birt, Trinity; H. G. Mayo, Queens'.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

45.—O. W. Du Maresq, Sidney-Sussex; Hough, St. John's.
47.—M. M. Anderson, Queen's; A. R. Low, Clare; L. P. Purton, Queens'; and T. W. Sheppard, Catherine's.
31.—M. H. Bythway, King's; and F. Young, Trinity.
53.—C. E. Prior, Pembroke; and E. F. Watermeyer, Caius.
55.—A. C. V. Prior, King's.
56.—S. H. Nicholls, Caius.
57.—W. A. Sleigh, Magdalene.
58.—G. W. Hodder, Catherine's and C. T. Horton, St. John's.
60.—P. C. A. Slade, Magdalene.
61.—F. N. Greaves, Queens'; A. J. C. Huddleston, King's; O. McGowan, Catherine's; H. Migdley, Queen's; J. B. Simpson, Caius; and J. A. Woodhead, Clare.
67.—C. W. Pearsall, Trinity; and F. L. Venables, Corpus Christi.
69.—H. D. Darbyshire, Clare; and E. Wells, Christ's.
71.—A. Duchesne, Jesus.
72.—E. H. L. E. Durby, Clare
O. Glanert, Clare; and De Spry, Sinney-Sussex.

WOMEN.

Wrangler.—A. E. Bennett, Girton (equal to No 13.)
Senior Optimes.—M. R. Baldwin, Girton (equal to 22); J. D. Wright, Girton (equal to 35); H. H. Gibb, Girton and S. Sanger, Newnham (equal to 36); and W. M. Fayerman, Girton (equal to 43.
Junior Optimes.—K. H. Godson, Girton (equal to 47); M. M. Rogers, Newnham (equal to 51); A. O. Child, Girton (equal to 53); E. Mangnall, Newnham (equal to 56); G. S. Chauing-Pearce, Girton, and C. M. Richardson, Girton (equal to 61); J. Marrifield, Newnham (equal to 67); R. M. Leach, Girton, M. R. Spencer, Newnham, and E. G. Woodgate Newnham (between 67 and 69s; N. Deane, Newnham (equal to 69); and A. D. Byrne, Newnham, and N. E. Jessop, Newnham (below 72s).

PART II.

Class I, Division 1: Ds—H. Knapman Emmanuel; Ds.—C. T. Preece, Trinity; Ds.—A. P. Thompson, Pembroke.
Division 2: Ds.—A. Brown, Caiu; Ds.—C. B. N. Game, St. John's.
Division 3: Ds.—W. H. Jackson, Clare; Ds.—D. J. Richards, Trinity.
There were no passes in Classes 2 and 3. The Tyson Medal is not awarded.
Class 2, Division 2, E. M. Hanhart, Girton.

A VALUABLE BOOK,

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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TERRIBLE CITY FIRE.

NINE GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

A SHORT FIRE ESCAPE.

A TERRIBLE fatal fire occurred in the heart of the City on the evening of June 9th between five and six o'clock, by which nine lives, those of young girls, were lost. The scene of this disaster was No. 67, Queen Victoria-street, premises occupied by the General Electric Company, a block of buildings, at one corner of which is the Mansion House Station of the District Railway. The building consists of five floors; the ground-floor, first, and second floors are occupied by the firm of Messrs. Murdoch Nephews'. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by the General Electric Company as workshops, offices and stores, and it was in these two upper floors that the fired raged and that the lives were lost. The victims were all in the service of the General Electric Company.

Although the cause of the outbreak is unknown, it is generally agreed among the people employed that the flames were first seen in the engineering room in the second floor. The alarm bells in the building were immediately rung, and the office fire brigade made every endeavour to quench the fire, but without avail. Altogether there were about fifty people in the building, many of them being young girls, who were located in the top or fifth floor. Long before the Watling Street Fire Brigade arrived on the scene the girls realised that they had no chance of escape by the stairs, and they appealed piteously from the windows for assistance. The crowd by this time had grown to immense proportions, and although the night policemen had been called out, the greatest difficulty was experienced in clearing the way for the fire-engines and escapes which arrived in rapid succession.

LEAPS FOR LIFE.

As the people gazed horror-stricken at the top windows, they saw there the figures of many young girls who were making piteous appeals for assistance. From that it became evident that the fire had rushed up the stairways, and that only by outside means could the unhappy occupants be rescued. Within a few seconds of the sounding of the alarm a ladder escape was draggad down the street, which in the meantime had been cleared of people and traffic. With all haste the ladder was placed to the wall but to the dismay of those who were working so gallantly for the rescue, it reached not more than half-way up the building. Then, as the girls crowded shrieking about the windows, the firemen, who had rushed to the scene from the neighbouring stations, spread out tarpaulin sheets. Unfortunately, in the wild excitement and terror of the moment, the girls, losing all presence of mind, flung themselves headlong down, and, crashing together as they were caught, many of them sustained serious injuries.

One of the most thrilling incidents occurred soon after the fire had broken out. On the window-sill at the extreme left of the fifth floor a girl suddenly stood, waiting for help or for death. On the sill of the window at the extreme right there appeared a man in a silk hat. Inspiration seized a costermonger. He had a barrow of oranges with a big tarpaulin folded up and lying on it. "Here, take this!" he shouted, and instantly twenty hands seized it and stretched it out beneath the window where the girl was, and the crowd cried hoarsely, "Jump!" Every face in the multitude went white and a cry of pity and horror rose as the girl fell from the dizzy height into the tarpaulin. At any rate she was not killed. Then the man with the tarpaulin ran beneath the other window, and the man, with his silk hat on, jumped also. He was terribly injured and was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he died.

BRAVE DEEDS.

Almost as soon as the alarm was raised, Major Fox, the chief of the Salvage Corps, was on the spot with his men from Watling-street, and he alone realised when the fire escape failed that the one way to save lives was to get on the top of the building, if possible, and work from there. So up he rushed through the General Electric Company's main premises, next door to the scene of the fire, and gained the roof with four of his men. They had three ladders with them, and by their means they clambered down to the coping-stone of the roof, with a sheer drop of nearly seventy feet to the ground below them. Major Fox snatched up a coil of wire rope that was lying on the roof, and with the end of the rope wound about him a fireman named Hillman, of the Salvage Corps, went over the edge of the coping stone, and was lowered eight or ten feet until he could reach the extreme right hand window of the burning floor. Dangling at the rope's end, Hillman seized a girl at the window, and with her in his arms he was lowered until the men on the escape could take hold of her.

Again Hillman was hauled up by his comrades and he seized another girl and lowered her to safety also. But that was the most that could be done. He himself had then to be hauled back to the roof, for the flames were shooting out, and the crowd waited for the end to come. Many steamers appeared, and at length came long fire escapes from Southwark and elsewhere. The crowd was angry at the delay.

All this time such a fierce fire was raging in the third, fourth, and fifth floors that an entrance could not be effected, and before the flames were sufficiently subdued to render this possible, a rumour had spread that a number of girls were missing. As soon as they could the firemen entered and searched the building, when the bodies of eights girls were found. Vans were brought to the scene, and the remains were placed in canvas sheets and removed to the mortuary in Golden-Lane. One of the girls who was rescued from the burning building died from suffocation.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The following are the names and ages of the victims so far as they are known:—

John Pope (twenty-one years).
Phyllis Elliot (fourteen years), 105, Daubeney-road, Clapton-Park.
Lily Mansell (sixteen years), 23, Colmer-road Brixton.
J. G. Hastie (fifteen years), 39, Brunswick-square Camberwell.
Mabel Amos (seventeen years), 26, Lower Chadman-street, St. George's East
Gladys Chambers (fourteen years), 82, Ashendenroad, Homerton.
Mabel Garrett (fifteen years), 43, Leipsic-road, Camberwell.
Miss Steele (fifteen years).
Two bodies have not been identified.

Seven who jumped or were rescued from the building were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. One of these was John Paget, and the others were: Emmeline Ambrose (fifteen years), Norah Jones (fourteen years), Dora Cutter (fifteen years), Emily Johnson (sixteen years), Alice Thompson (fifteen years), Alice Morris (fourteen years). Emily Johnson was afterwards able to go home.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present: General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sasson J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. J. Fairclough, Major Meyer, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

FILLING IN WELLS.

The Board considered a circular on letter from Engineer, dated the 11th June, forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 22,039 for filling in four wells, the cost to be met from the budget provision of Rs. 43,000 for the purpose. A considerable discussion took place with regard to the legality of the Board incurring expenditure for the purpose. It was stated that section 60 was ambiguous and, legal opinions differed as to its proper interpretation. The question of ownership of the wells, which are said to be on lands vested in the Trust was also discussed. It was eventually resolved that a case be stated to the High Court in view of obtaining the interpretation of section 60 with reference to ownership of the wells standing in lands vested in the Trustees.

TRUST FUNDS.

The Board recorded a letter from the Prothonotary of the High Court forwarding a rule of the high Court authorising Trust Funds to be invested in the Board's Debentures.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE IN SIND.

MR. MILES, Collector and District Magistrate of Sukkur, has sanctioned criminal proceedings being taken against the Chief Constable, Head Constable, two puggies (trackers) and a Police sowar, under sections 330 and 506, Indian Penal Code, for causing torture with the object of extorting confession and with criminal intimidation. It is alleged that some time back a theft was committed in a village of the Sukkur taluka, and a bania of that place being suspected of it, the above police officers sent for him and brutally tortured him to compel him to confess the theft. As the man would not inculpate himself he was let off for the time being and asked to appear again on a particular day. When the moment came for him to comply with the order he committed suicide, and enquiries as to the cause of this rash act led to the disclosure that the unfortunate man rather than be subjected to a repetition of the torture, preferred to put an end to himself. The cases will be heard before the City Magistrate of Sukkur.

KITCHENER'S EARLY CAREER.

DEEP interest always attaches to the early days of any man who gains great distinction, and the world will only be too ready to concede now a foremost place to Kitchener among great commanders. The glitter of recent achievements may have tended to obscure the modest beginnings of the great soldier, and we propose to pick up and record some of the little-known or half-forgotten traits of character that may be said to have foreshadowed his latest successes.

Kitchener is a soldier by inheritance and predilection; a soldier's son and he has a soldier brother who exhibits many of the same fine qualities, and bids fair to gain something of the same distinction. His father was a certain Colonel Kitchener, of Cossington near Leicester, who was in the 9th Foot, but after retirement he lived mostly abroad, in Brittany, for reasons which his eminent son described as a complaint in the chest—the money chest. Certainly our great general was not born in affluence, and he was heard to say, when the honorary membership of the Army and Navy Club was conferred upon him, that in his youth he greatly longed to be a member of the club, but had been unable to face the outlay in entrance fees. He entered the Army at one-and-twenty from Woolwich, having won his commission at the Academy as a Royal Engineer, and his earliest extra-regimental employment was in connection with the Palestine Exploration, when he was associated with Captain, now Sir, Charles Warren. Their subsequent services will be somewhat differently viewed, and one is tempted to conjecture what these two allies and brother officers now think of each other. Kitchener was an excellent draughtsman, and some of his surveys in Palestine are remembered for their brilliancy of execution. The work in Palestine, and the opportunities it offered him, may be said to be the starting-point of his advancement. He became enamoured of the East, and having a special gift for languages he soon mastered Arabic so as to converse in it fluently. An appointment as Consul in the Levant was his next step, but he chafed at civil employ, and at the outbreak of the war against Arabi, hastened across to Egypt, without leave or license, thirsting for more active work. That a soldier should seek to get to front could not be imputed to him as a serious crime, and in February, 1883, he was permitted to join the newly-formed Egyptian Army, which he helped to make perfect, and which as we know, became a chief instrument of his own success.

When the Soudan Expedition was undertaken by Wolseley, Kitchener's services were utilised upon the staff; but it did not seem at first that he was likely to go far. The story is told by one who was present how he came into a mess tent by the Nile after his first interview with Buller, then Wolseley's Chief of the Staff, and declared rather despondingly that he had lost his chance. Buller's estimate does not seem to have been very favourable, and, at any rate, Kitchener thereafter was chiefly employed in the special service for which he seemed most fitted, that of dealing with desert tribes. His acquaintance with the Arab vernacular was, of course, invaluable to him, but he had also the faculty of ingratiating himself with natives, living with them their own rough life, and caring little for its discomforts. Lord Wolseley, visited him one day in the desert, found him in an Arab tent, which was both hot and crowded, neither clean nor comfortable nor free from certain nameless pests, but conversing pleasantly with his friends, and perfectly satisfied with his surrounding. "Wouldn't you like to come away out of this?" he was asked by the Chief. "Not in the least," he said, "I like it". In due course Kitchener came to command on his own account, and his first engagement was by no means crowned with conspicuous success. The action at Handoub, fought near Suakim in 1888, by which time he had been appointed Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, was a mistake, and might be classed with the "regretable incidents" of more recent date. Kitchener was himself severely wounded in the throat, and as he hovered between life and death it seemed cruel and inhuman to call him to account for Handoub. The story goes that when the authorities decided to say no more about it, Kitchener promptly swallowed the bullet, which was said to have stuck in his throat and was soon fit for duty.

He had by this time elected to stay and join in his fortunes with those of the Egyptian Army. He was no doubt the best man in it when Sir Francis Grenfell desired to vacate the post of Sirdar, and it was not exactly easy to find a successor, one who possessed the main qualification of being "a persona grata" to Lord Cromer. Grenfell knew Kitchener well, especially in the time of Nejumi's invasion and in the victory of Toski, when Kitchener had commanded a brigade effectively and well. After brief training as Grenfell's right hand, Kitchener's fitness was amply proved, and he became Sirdar by common consent, soon showing that he possessed, in addition to a vigorous personality, great administrative capacity. Under him the Egyptian Army steadily improved as a military machine; he gathered up strongly all the responsibility he could, and was not afraid to use it; he held his officers in the hollow of his hand, foreshadowing much of that firmness of purpose, that directness of action, caring more for the end than the means used, of which we have since such extraordinary development. In those days his masterfulness, which so often marred his general popularity, did not commend him to the Khedive. It will not be forgotten how the ruler of Egypt, a victim to the intrigues so constantly in progress against British influence, behaved with great harshness and injustice to his Sirdar, venting his displeasure by condemning a regiment parading before him at Assouan as far inferior to anything he could have raised out of the donkey boys and riff-raff of Cairo. Kitchener wanted to resign, but was supported by our Government, and he had really to thank the Khedive's hostility for the Knighthood he now received, the K. C. M. G. which probably would not have been accorded to him until much later. The Khedive's ill humour did not soon disappear. When an officer of rank about to return to England was presented to him by Kitchener the Khedive very graciously whispered to the officer, "Would you like my photograph? But don't tell him," pointing to the Sirdar. All pettiness of this kind disappeared entirely with the conquest of the Soudan. The Khedive now realises how transcendent was the service rendered him and his country by the soldier who led his troops from Dongola to Omdurman. We, too, one and all, must readily admit that if in the earlier phases of the war, notably at Paardeberg, his tactical leading was not of the best, his subsequent steadfast prosecution of the war on sound principles has condoned any previous errors. The future that remains for him cannot well be prophesied, but the nation will benefit enormously if he can be called to administrative functions, for no British soldier has displayed greater ability, greater breadth of view, in matters of organisation. He strongly holds that the War Office will never be fully reformed, or our military machinery properly revised, until a practical soldier as Commander-in-Chief is required to sign the annual Army Estimates in proof of their wisdom and sufficiency. The best chance for the future improvement of our military institutions would be in entrusting Kitchener with full powers in Pall Mall.—"Army and Navy Gazette".

THE PIANOLA.

A MUSICAL correspondent, who seems to have caught the pianola craze very badly, writes to the "Westminster Gazette." Is there anything which won't be done mechanically before long? In these days of typewriters, phonographs, pianolas, and other contrivances for doing things which our forefathers would have unhesitatingly declared could never by any possibility be done by mechanical means, it would certainly be rash to make any predictions on the subject. But piano-playing by machinery, seems the most wonderful achievement of them all when one considers the infinite delicacy and variety of muscular adjustment required on the part of the pianist in the execution of even the simplest piece. Off-hand the non-mechanical person would have declared the thing without the least hesitation a rank impossibility. Yet, of course, it has long since been an accomplished fact, and every day one might say is adding to the perfection of the results attained, and bringing the impossible more and more into harmony with the ideal.

Yet many people still are probably quite unaware of what the pianola and its kind already accomplish, and the uninformed are too often disposed to dismiss one of the amazing inventions of the time as a mere mechanical marvel necessarily incapable of really artistic results, a thing to amuse the musically illiterate, and grind out waltzes and marches for the uncultivated, but otherwise of little service. Of course this is an utter delusion, as may be gathered from the fact that such musicians as Paderewski, Rosenthal, the De Reszkes, Calve, Melba, and others have all paid hearty tribute to the pianola's powers. How it is done only a mechanician can thoroughly understand, but the fact itself can be realised by all with ears to judge.

The supreme advantage of a pianola from the standpoint of the average musician is that it makes accessible to him the whole literature of music. Works utterly beyond the powers of ordinary players can be performed by means of it with faultless technique, and thus it is really to the genuine music-lover even more than to the non-musical or the half-musical that the instrument appeals. How many amateurs for instance can play "off-hand and runningly," as Browning has it any and every one of Bach's "Forty-eight," or Chopin's Polonaises, or Beethoven's Sonatas, or Brahms's Rhapsodies? The number of course is very few. The pianola aiding, these works and their like lose all their terrors. At the same time of course while the notes are played by the instrument everything else—the phrasing, the marks of expression, the choice and variation of the tempo—in short all that constitutes the "reading" of the work, and expresses the individuality of the player has to be provided by the performer.

LETTER FROM COLONEL LYNCH.

The "Times" by this mail, says:—"We have received in an envelope from Paris without any covering letter, the following communication, which purports to be the copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Arthur Lynch, M. P., to the Speaker. Whether it has been sent to us by Mr. Lynch himself or not, we cannot say. The letter bears date "Paris. June 4," and is in the following terms":—

I hereby beg to inform you of my intention to return to England at an early date in order to present myself at the House of Commons, and to undertake the duties which have been imposed on me by my election for Galway. I have waited for the conclusion of the South African war, as I thought it meet to refrain from any attempt to enter the House while a matter which had excited such deep feeling was still undecided.

The proclamation of peace marks an epoch in the history of the British Empire and, no doubt in the history of the world. The Boers arms in hand have signed the instrument that makes them British subjects and which vastly increases the domain subject to British law. That event must have a profound influence on the mutual relations of all the diverse parts of the Empire; the adamantine gates have closed on the past, and a new phase of national life has begun. Ireland alone remains unsatisfied, but I hope that it will be found possible to devise a measure of autonomy for that country that will bring about a spirit of peace there also.

I am aware that my action in South Africa has been brought under the notice of the law. In how far I may have overstepped the bounds of legality must be left to the proper tribunal to determine, but then I look into my motives and examine my sentiments I know that no base feelings impelled me. Sympathy with the Boers in their struggle for independence was rife in many quarters, and that feeling carried me further than others.

I do not propose to reawake bitter controversies which have also passed into the realm of history now that the Government has set its seal upon its accomplished act; and I will not insist upon the causes of sympathy with the Boers and of resistance to the policy of the Government. My action in South Africa was mainly influenced by my hope that attention might be called to the state of Ireland, so that remedial measures might be passed to remove the grounds of discontent. I was also greatly impelled by my Australian sentiments, because I believed that there was danger—which I now rejoice to find was exaggerated—of a reactionary movement in that country which would be detrimental to its best interest. I would rather have burned my right hand than have raised it against Australia.

Thus in whatever light my actions may be judged, I have in my intentions been guilty of no treason. I opposed the policy of the Government but the principles that spurred me on were my love for Ireland and for Australia and my passionate desire for what I considered national progress; nor did I believe that I was opposing the true interests of the English people.

A new era has dawned on the British Empire, and it is the hope of all, no doubt, that the future may be brighter. A certain amnesty has already covered up many of the acts of the near past. I had thought it possible that this amnesty would be general. Be that as it may, I wish to place myself at your service. I had hoped that I would prove myself no unworthy member of the House of Commons; that I there could work at all those great national industrial, and educational questions upon which the future of the British dominions depends, and that, with the assurance of helping in the solution of the problems of Ireland, I could say, in a more modern spirit than that of Themistocles to those members of the House who were hostile to me, "Do not strike me, but hear me."

THE RAMNAD AGRARIAN RIOT.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS ASSAULTED.

THE hearing by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Ramnad of the case in which eight persons of the Vallambar caste stood charged with rioting, assaulting and causing hurt to public servants, to wit, Mr. H. L. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Police and Mr. E. P. Walsh, I. C. S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madura, in the discharge of their duties, was brought to a close on the 23rd instant. The facts of the case are briefly these: A strong combination existed among the Vallambars of the zamindari tenants in Kothamangalam and the adjoining villages for the security of certain alleged rights, which the Chetty landlord denied them. The pariah tenants of the Chetty would not join the combine, and this resulted in a riot between the parians and the Vallambars about February last. On the 10th of April 100 Vallambars attacked the pariah tenants at their homes with lighted torches, looted their property and seriously injured the pariahs, intending to attack the Chetty's Agent at Kothamangalam after this daring dacoity. The Agent got scent of what was going to happen and applied for help to his master. The latter sent men to enable the Agent and his family to come down to another village. The rioters then gathered in front of the Agent's house set on the Chetty's men sent to the help of the Agent, robbed them of some jewels, beat them, tied them up and took them to the Munsiff's house where they kept them in confinement till noon next day without food or drink. They then took them to the village of Chavady and put them in the stocks on a pretext of their having been caught red-handed while stealing paddy from the village threshing-floor.

The Chetty not hearing anything about his Agent through his vakil presented a petition to Messrs. Wilkinson and Walsh who were in camp at Terupatur at 2 30 p. m. on the 11th of April. At 3-30 p. m. Messrs. Wilkinson and Walsh left Terupatur and arrived at Kothamangalam at 5 30 p. m. Having ascertained that the Munsif had put the men in the stocks, Mr. Wilkinson asked for the Munsif to be fetched; but nobody would do so. In the meanwhile not having heard anything of the Agent, Messrs. Wilkinson and Walsh, led by the Chetty's men, proceeded to the Agent's house which they found locked. The door was taken off its hinges and the officers entered the house. Meanwhile a big crowd had collected outside, and set up an uproar, and attacked the officers, who were maltreated till late in the evening, being beaten and hustled about. The accused in the present case were among those who took part in assault on the European officers, and among the accused was the village Munsif. All the accused were found guilty. The village Munsif and another were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the rest to three months' imprisonment. In view of the lawlessness of the village, all the accused were bound over to keep the peace for two years. The Magistrate observed that it was an undisputed fact that the first two blows in the affair had been struck by the police. It was also certain that the riot was a most persistent one.

Originally 75 persons were arrested and charged with offences such as dacoity, rioting, wrongful confinement, &c. A number of these charged with dacoity have been committed to the Sessions, while there are some more whose trial is yet to come off. In the meantime the eight persons who are said to have assaulted the European officers have been tried and convicted.

IN the June number of the "Indian Medical Gazette" which is devoted to the bearing of medical science on legal matters, Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Crawford, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Hooghly, has some notes on "rupture of the spleen". In the course of the article he states that rupture of the spleen "although fatal in practically every case, may be caused by a very trifling degree of violence, and without any visible external injury, especially when the spleen is enlarged or diseased as it so frequently is in the fever-saturated population of Lower Bengal". Colonel Crawford goes on to say that to assert that no such lesion as accidental rupture of the spleen is known "can only be due to the most absolute ignorance of the subject". He himself has examined no less than 304 cases of death from this cause. In one case the deceased was a European, death being due to a fall. All these cases were sent in for autopsy by the police. In many parts of Bengal, we are told on the same authority, a normal spleen is less common than one enlarged. To show how easily death may be produced when the subject has an enlarged spleen, the writer mentions the case of a man who was killed by a small wound only one-eighth of an inch deep, over the eighth left rib, "penetrating only into and not through the subcutaneous cellular tissue". This expert evidence is of importance in view of a remark made the other day in a Bengali paper, in commenting on a case in one of the criminal courts, that the theory of enlarged and weak spleens to account for the death of Indians, when it occurs soon after an assault committed on him by a European, is now too old and too thoroughly exploded to have any flavour left in it".

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! — Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, is oftens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In Vienna every man's home is his dungeon from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Vienna is a city of flats, and at 10 p.m. the common entrance door of each block is closed and bolted. Thereafter persons passing in or out must pay a fine of 2d. to the concierge until midnight, and 4d. from that hour to 6 a. m. To go out to post a letter costs 2d., and the same amount to return. To prolong a visit to a friend after 10 p.m. means 2d. to get out of his house and 2d. more to enter your own. A natural result of this irritating tax is that of all capital cities Vienna is earliest to bed.

The tapestry lent by the Duke of Devonshire to the Kensington Museum is one of a set of four, probably removed from old Hardwicke Hall by "Bess of Hardwicke," the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. These had been cut into strips and nailed on the sides of some of the deep windows of the present hall, which was built by her. There they were recently discovered by Mr. Arthur Strong, the librarian to the House of Lords, and have been restored. The piece shown is 35ft. long by 15ft. high, and depicts a landscape, a bear hunt, a boar hunt, etc.—"The House."

The Palace of The Hague, which is the official residence of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry, though a most imposing and splendid pile of buildings, was built by William II. on the site of a hunting lodge, and the great suite of rooms vie in splendour with the State apartments of Windsor of Potsdam and of Versailles. It was at the Palace of The Hague that the Queen was born, there that she was confirmed and, though the coronation festivities were celebrated at Amsterdam her Majesty is always most anxious that The Hague and The Hague alone, should be regarded as the capital of her country.

If there is one sphere of European domestic life in which more than another, says a contemporary, the Chinaman finds scope for the exercise of his own peculiar ingenuity without doubt it is in the regions dedicated to the pursuit of the culinary art. Here he will allow no obstacle to daunt him, no unforeseen contingency to catch him unawares. Should you having ordered two chops for the dinner of yourself and your wife suddenly, all unthinking, bring in a friend to share your humble meal, you will find the cook out of two chops has miraculously created a third—created it so skilfully out of odds and end of meat deftly strung together that only the practised eye may discern the difference.

Some fair imitations of hand-made lace are already manufactured by machinery. A recent invention by an Austrian named Matitsch renders it possible to reproduce one more variety known as torchon lace. Herr Matitsch after being associated with the lace industry in Vienna and inventing a machine which did not give satisfactory results, went to Nottingham where he perfected the model of 1899. It was then necessary to make the jacquards for each pattern that it was desirable to produce. Hitherto it has been necessary to have a separate machine for each design. With the Matitsch machine it is only necessary to substitute one jacquard for another, as in weaving cloth. In Vienna it is thought that a new era in lace making is ahead.

Titled society is wondering just what style of crown Queen Alexandra will wear on Coronation Day, but it has not been able to learn, for Her Majesty is keeping it a deep secret (says "Woman"). Even the fashionable jewellers do not know who has received the order to make it. The jewellers who usually serve the Queen have not yet been consulted about her crown although they are now at work on the King's. Whatever the shape may be it will be copied by many peeresses as soon as they learn of it. Perhaps that's why the Queen is so secretive. Whatever it may be, however, the greatest jewel in the crown will be the historic Koh-i-noor, priceless stone to be only matched in historic if not intrinsic value by the ruby of the Black Prince which will blaze in the King's crown.

After a long sojourn in the cheerless and desolate caves of oblivion (says the "Baltimore News"), the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is once more in the centre of the stage with the limelight shining upon it and a huge chorus of argumentative cranks in a double row behind it. Some of the latest theories promulgated are as follows:—(a) That Bacon and Shakespeare were one and the same man; (b) that Bacon wrote the Shakespearian plays while in prison, serving a sentence of one year for profanely cursing and swearing on the public highway; (c) that the name Bacon was merely Shakespeare's nom-de-plume, assumed because the bard was a ham actor; (d) that Shakeskeare, being ashamed of his plays blamed Bacon; (e) that Shakespeare invented the Baconian theory in order to mislead his creditors; (f) that the real author of the plays was Bacon's father-in-law a saloonkeeper, named George W. Ferguson; (g) that Shapespeare sold out his playwriting business to Bacon after writing half of the plays; (h) that Shakespeare and Bacon were partners; (i) that they were not; (j) that maybe they were; (k) that nobody knows whether they were or not.

The real "sporty" person is perhaps the man who has a ping-pong ankle, a golf-stick shoulder, and a baseball eye.—"Chicago Inter-Ocean".

"Any seats left?" "No; not one; plenty of standing room." Everyone is familiar with that ancient formula. But if the erection of arches and stands continues as it has begun with erection in some places right across the roadway it will soon, for the passer-by, be a case of "No standing room—plenty of seats!"—"Free Lance."

M. Bourgeois, the new President of the French Chamber, has one drawback—a rather weak voice, which is drowned in the noise of any Parliamentary hubbub. He must resort more frequently to the bell than M. Deschanel himself was wont to do. The latter, when President of the Chamber, cracked three brass bells with hard ringing.—"Daily News."

The largest automobile in the world is being constructed for a Parisian doctor. In it accompanied by two medical students, he intends to make a trip around the world. It will have two sleeping apartments, a large workroom and four big tanks for storing oil.

In action Queen Mary of Scots was as prompt and decided as she was fertile in resource; and if her difficulties had only lain with feudal nobles (says Mr. P. Hume Brown), she must have shown them that a woman was a match for the most intractable Baron of them all. Of her grave defects as a woman and as a Queen her career can leave us in no manner of doubt. In self-respect in self-control, in that balance of mind and character which gives weight to judgment and action, Mary was so grievously deficient that we can only regard it as the irony of destiny that so ill-assorted a part was assigned to her in the scheme of things.

One of the ladies of the Coronation (says "M.A.P.") is to wear a gown composed from a robe which belonged to the late Queen. The garment in question is of cloth of gold with a tiny short-waisted bodice. The back part of the skirt is made all in one, with no seams. The skirt opens in the front over gold-coloured tulle. It seems a real sin to cut up this interesting apparel which would be in time almost priceless as a relic, and for which many an American enthusiast would now be willing to pay a large sum. But the recipients of these royal gifts are never allowed to sell them, and it would be foolishness to leave cloth of gold lying by with such a pageant as the Coronation in view.

It is not generally known that His Majesty the King is a Prebendary of St. Davids's. The Very Rev. D. Howell, B. D., Dean of St. David's, writes in the current issue of the "Church Monthly": His Majesty holds the first Cursal Prebend in our Cathedral Church. It appears from contemporary records that when St. Mary's College adjoining our Cathedral—which was founded by His Majesty's ancestor, John of Gaunt, of famous memory, and which was afterwards united to the Cathedral Church—was annexed by the Crown, the last bearer of the Royal name of Edward became Master of the College and Prebendary of the Cathedral. The kings and queens of England since the time of Edward VI. have consequently held the first Cursal prebend in our Cathedral Church, to which His Majesty has succeeded upon the death of the beloved Queen Victoria.

Mr. John Cormack Brebner, one of the signatories of the peace settlement for the Orange Free State is a son of Dr. John Brebner, for many years Minister of Education at Bloemfontein, but now resident in Edinburgh. Dr. Brebner is a native of Fordoun in Kincardinshire and was educated at the Grammar School and University, Aberdeen, from the latter of which he received the LL.D. degree in 1893. Mr. Jhon Cormack Brebner, who is a solicitor, by profession, and was secretary to President Steyn, was in this country about five years ago and he has one sister in London and anther in Bournemouth. Dr. Brebner's mother's family owns property in Aberdeen. Dr. Brebner became a burgher of the Free State and of course his son was also a subject of the Republic. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed a member of the Commissariat Committee of the Free State forces.

Not many women have owned more strenuous pets than the baby rhinoceros which amuses Mrs. Cook, wife of the Governor of North Borneo, a British possesion. The Governor's house is near a jungle which is filled with wild animals. Out of this tangle of undergrowth a baby rhinoceros strayed one morning to frolic in a cumbersome fashion on the well-kept lawn which surrounds the hose. Native servants captured him without much difficulty, and when they had tamed him presented him to Mrs. Cook. At first it was a problem on what and how to feed the youngster. Cow's milk and an improvised milking-bottle were the solution. Sixteen quarts of milk a day was the amount the hungry baby usually demanded, and on it he has thriven and grown fat.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

However successful may be Mr. Brodrick's effort to maintain an efficient and numerically numerous body of troops in readiness for war, there can be no doubt that we must always in the future be ready to accept the aid of auxiliary and colonial troops. We use the word "accept" designedly, for at present there exists only good feeling on the part of the colonies, not a formal or even tacit agreement as to the amount of aid to the Empire which the various colonies will render. There is to be a conference of colonial Prime Ministers this summer, at which, no doubt, the question of Imperial defence will be discussed. A very important question it is, but we do not anticipate that any definite decision will be arrived at this year even by the Premiers, let alone the parliaments and peoples whom they represent. In the meantime it will be advisable for both politicians and the press to keep the matter before the eyes of the Englishmen beyond the sea. It is they, not the Governments of the mother country, who must decide, for any attempt to force the hand of the colonists would defeat its own object. Apparently the colonies as a whole do not seem disposed to indulge in any great outlay on Imperial or even Colonial military matters. In Australia especially a strong fit of economy has set in, a painful instance of which has been afforded by the attitude with regard to Lord Hopetoun's salary. Probably, when the economical fever shall have abated, more liberal and enlightened ideas will prevail, and all the colonies will recognise the fact that the strength of each part of the Empire will depend upon the strength of the whole, and that in combined action every part should take a share. If this obvious truth is put clearly before the colonists by their political leaders, we have no doubt of the eventual result. The pace, however, must not be forced or failure will ensue. It is all very well to assert, as no doubt it will be asserted, and truly asserted, that in time of need the colonies would in the future, as they have done in the Boer war, rally to the flag; but the extemporised bodies of more or less untrained volunteers are not the same as a definite agreement as to the minimum amount of aid and a proper preparation for emergency. The prevailing idea in Australia at present appears to be that she will do her share of Imperial responsibilities by arranging for local defence. A slight knowledge of history, a mere cursory glance at Captain Mahan's works exposes that fallacy. Australia may have to be defended many thousands of miles from that island continent, and the latter would be reduced to insignificance were the Empire as a whole to be crushed or seriously wounded. We regret to find that even expenditure on local defence is being grudged by the Australian Commonwealth.

If the paper read by Mr. Jane at the Royal United Service Institution is not productive of discussion it will be through no fault of the writer. The challenge which he has thrown out is a wide one. Practically, he asks the naval constructors of half a dozen big Powers whether they know their work or whether they have not been blindly following a rule which, good enough in its time, has now become obsolete. It is true that Mr. Jane refers particularly to our own battleships, and admits that what may be useless for our purposes may be excellent for those of the French. But the manner in which he makes the admission leads us to suspect that he looks upon all alike as travelling in the wrong direction. Concisely his argument is that we are wasting too much of the displacement of our battleships on the heavier guns and their protection, while as regards the cruisers, or some of them, gunpower has been sacrificed to speed. The King Edward VII., he says, represents excessive means for cooking your hare, but none for catching him, and, on the other hand, the Drake is provided with adequate catching machinery but with too limited cooking appliances. "A mean will give us an individually inferior cooking apparatus may be, but, since we have numbers on our side, does this matter?" The underlying idea in Mr. Jane's argument is not a novelty.

Clothing the German Troops.—The clothing with which the German troops were specially provided for the campaign in China does not seem to have given satisfaction, nor, indeed, to have been of a practical character. The straw hat supplied is stated to have not given protection either from the rays of the sun or from rain. There was nothing smart or military in its appearance, and it answered no useful purpose whatsoever. The boots issued, reaching half-way up to the knee, were too low to keep out dust and dirt, while, if they got wet through pulling them on on the following morning was a work of difficulty and the cause of much bad language. When the polish provided for use with them was, as was often the case, not obtainable, their appearance, moreover, was not pleasing to the eye. A shoe or low boot of brown leather, lacing over the instep, with flannel putties, which could be easily dried and cleaned, would have been [illegible] it was unanimously conceded, for more comfortable [illegible]. The drill clothing supplied for wear in hot weather changed colour after the first washing, becoming faded and patchy, and anything but smart-looking. The blue colour of the cloth uniform was also found to be a mistake. Dust, grease, and dirt showed up but too distinctly on it, and made the clothing soon look untidy and anything but clean. Altogether the attempt of the German War Office to provide for the troops of the expeditionary force a serviciable and, at the same time, smart and soldierly looking dress would seem to have been a very distinct failure. "Taken altogether," the "Kreuz-Zeitung" concludes, "the uniform of our troops in China, instead of being, as is that of our army at home, a smart dress the very wearing of which exercises a salutary influence on the individual men, can only be characterised as being exceedingly slovenly and, at the same time, pre-eminently unpractical."—"United Service Gazette."

An article in the "Broad Arrow" on "Ways and Means in the Army" has attracted widespread attention, and it is a matter for congratulation that such should be the case, as the question is of the most urgent importance—the absolute necessity for an increased rate of pay for officers in the junior ranks. "The St. James's Gazette" of the 27th ult. warmly endorsed the views of the service paper. The leader in our contemporary has drawn from a correspondent, singing himself "A Constant Reader," a communication which gives an instance of hardship which is typical of scores of similar cases. The writer concludes his letter with a suggestion as to the remedy for the evil: "Where commissions have been given in recognition of services, as in my son's case, the outfit should be given, and the pay should be sufficient not for luxury but to live upon. The men are fairly paid, the junior officers are not." The question is of such extreme urgency that we may be pardoned for again reverting to it. As we have recently stated, the ranks of officers will very soon be depleted by the number of those who will undoubtedly resign—the campaign being terminated. The loss of their services will be quite serious enough without including that of hundreds of young men from the ranks of the lieutenants and second lieutenants who will be forced to go unless their position is to be financially improved. There are many of these who are absolutely without any private means. Granted that their fathers and friends, with a willing sacrifice from their own pocket, start them off with an outfit representing two years' income of a junior officer, how are these young fellows to continue to serve without running into debt? We would repeat our former words: They have joined "the Army on hope and credit, and to refuse them direct pecuniary assistance will involve a deal of trouble and failure, and possibly disgrace."

Replying to a question by Mr. John Hutton as to when it is intended to issue medals to the remainder of the officers and seamen employed in the late operations in China, the Secretary of the Admiralty states that the issue of these medals is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and orders have been given to the home ports, the Marine division, the Channel and Cruiser Squadrons, and the Mediterranean Squadron to furnish lists of those entitled to the medals in time for their issue before the Coronation. A gratuity is also to be granted to the Naval and Marine and Colonial Naval forces employed in these operations as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The amount and probable date of payment cannot be stated at present. At the present rate of leisurely proceeding which the Admiralty clerks seem to affect, Mr. Arnold-Forster might have added that possible recipients might be advised to make arrangements in their wills for the disposal of this gratuity when it comes. The very marked difference which has been made, both in the matter of the medal and the gratuity, between those who earned them in China and those who served in South Africa is causing much dissatisfaction and discontent.

A contemporary speculated some time back as to whether the Lords of the Admiralty would venture to follow the example of the French Ministers of Marine by descending below the surface in submarines. In the recent visit to Barrow their lordships duly descended in the first of our Holland boats, which was under the charge of Captain Bacon. The "Times" correspondent tells us that the boat manœuvred with perfect precision, and appeared to be able to direct her movements perfectly by means of the periscope. The condition of the weather, however must be an important factor in utilising the periscope, which is dependent upon sunlight. It is evident, too, that spray must be liable to cloud the reflectors. A good deal of mystery still shrouds the trials of our new submarines. Even the "Times" correspondent had to watch these manœuvres from the shelter of a friendly timber yard, although, as he points out, the whole literature relating to the Holland boat may be purchased in the United States. He suggests, further, that the Admiralty are likely to aim at developing these boats for offensive warfare. The longest distance which a submarine can cover at present is about 400 miles, and the radius can only be extended by increasing the tonnage. Granting, however, that these submarines are already valuable for coast defence, we shall hardly be able to do without them.

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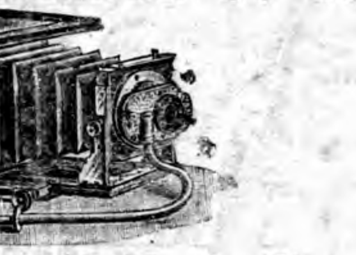

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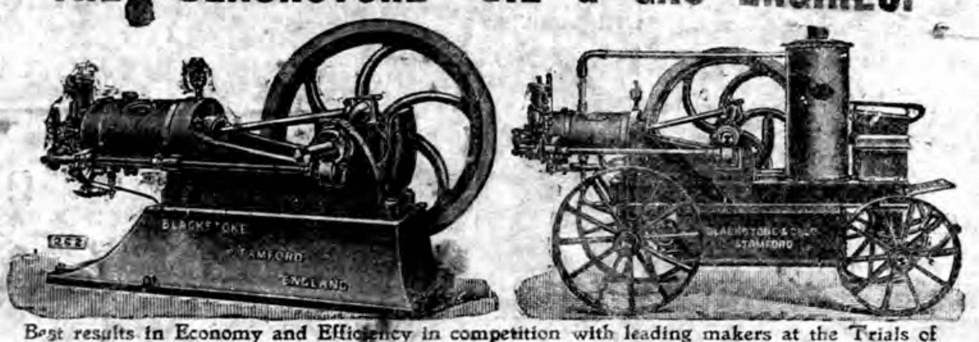

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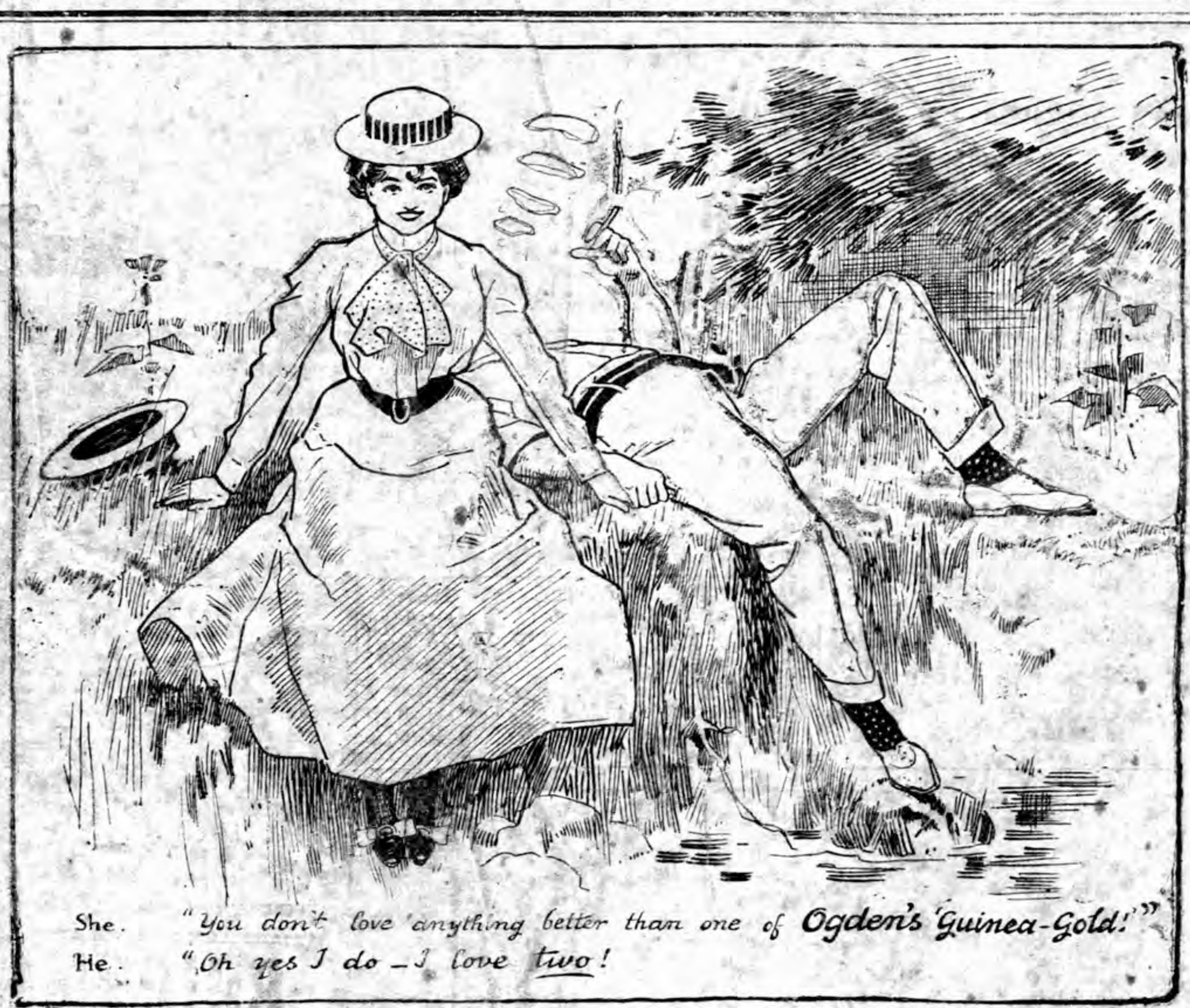

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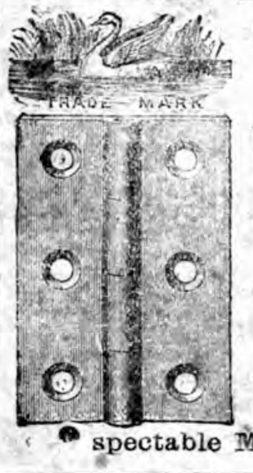

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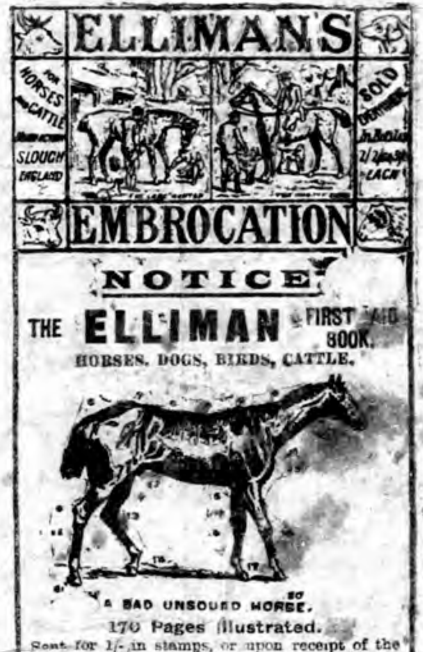

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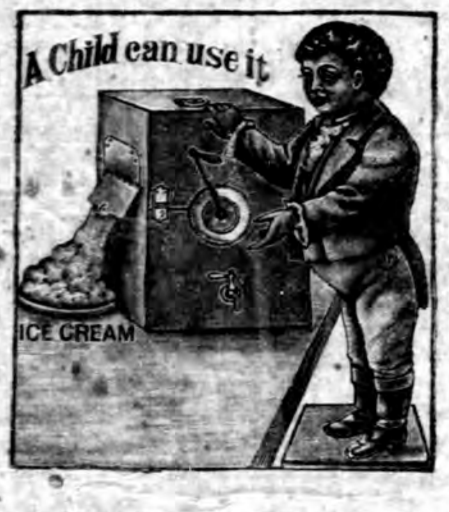
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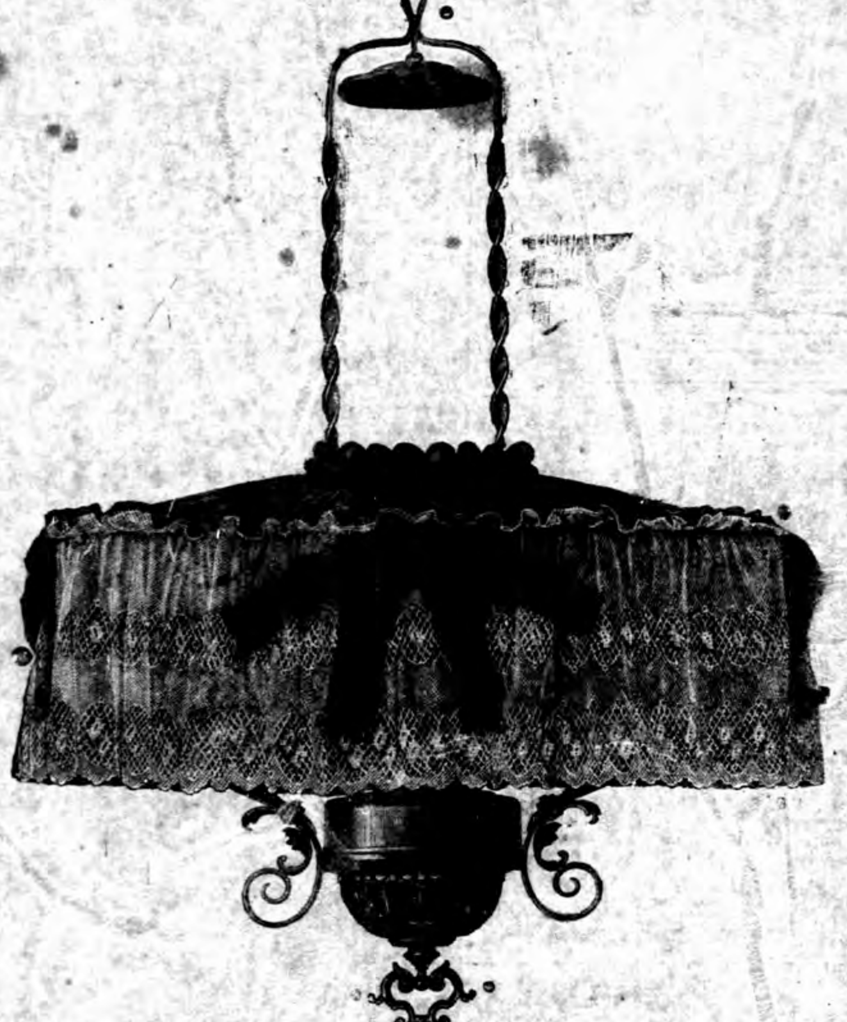

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Published for the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort. AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.